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A SHORT

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

TOWN OF DOVER,

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD;

CONTAINING A CONCISE

HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND CASTLE,

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS

TO THE PRESENT TIME;

WITH A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

VILLAGES NEAR DOVER,

WITHIN THE DISTANCE OF SIX MILES.

THE SIXTH EDITION.

Dover:

PRINTED BY AND FOR Z. WARREN,

AT THE ALBION LIBRARY, 86, SNARGATE STREET,

AND

MARINE LIBRARY, ON THE PARADE.

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INTRODUCTION.

The encouragement given by the public to the five editions of this little Sketch, has been so flattering, as to induce the compiler to offer a reprint of the sixth to their notice upon a somewhat extended scale. Those editions have all, though contrary to the fashion of the times, been sent into the world unadorned with those picturesque beauties, which are frequently better calculated to please the eye, than to enlighten the understanding; thus resting its claim to public favour, solely upon the information it conveys. The Proprietor of the present edition has, however, added an embellishment to face the title, and a plan of the town.

About the latter end of the last century, the situation which the compiler held in the town of Dover pointed out to him the utility of such a guide, and the reception it has met with proves the idea was not founded in error. It was first published in the early part of 1799, and its sole intention at that time was to give information and amusement to the traveller concerning a town, which occupies no inconsiderable a place in the early history of its country, and that too at a moderate expense. The world, however, appear to have attached a much greater consequence to it than it was at first intended to command, or perhaps than it deserved; for almost all the publications of

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note on the same subject since that period, have made their extracts from it. This may readily be ascertained, by comparing the publications of the last twenty years with the early editions of it.

Dover Castle, from its vicinity to the continent, has ever been considered a post of considerable consequence from the most early periods of English History: and most probably the hill on which it is situated, was a fortress of some magnitude before the invasion of Britain by the Romans. It has continued a station of some importance through the Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman governments, to the present time; and the ancient Light-house or Watch-tower, the Church, the Keep, the Towers, and many other remains of ancient masonry, have all attracted the particular notice of the curious traveller.

The editor has little to place to his own account in that part of the work which contains the History of the Castle, except a few alterations and additions respecting the modern works; nearly the whole of the ancient part having been arranged and published some years since by that ingenious antiquary, the late Rev. John Lyon; and the list of the lord wardens and constables is now first added, abridged from his History of Dover, published in 1814.

The books generally consulted in forming this Sketch, are Mr. Harris' and Mr. Hasted's *Histories of Kent*, Mr. Boys' *Collections for a History of Sandwich*, and Mr. Lyon's *History of Dover and of Dover Castle*.

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A SHORT

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

TOWN OF DOVER.

This ancient and celebrated place, famous in history as the key of England, well known for its useful harbour, and eminent for its pleasant and romantic situation, is in the eastern part of the county of Kent, seventy-one miles from London, east longitude 1, 25; latitude 51, 8, north; in the bailiwick of Stouting, lath of Saint Augustine, and eastern division of the county; standing at the termination of a great and beautiful valley, where water is admitted inwards of the cliffs. A river, which has its source from two heads, each about four miles

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west of the town, forms the back water to the harbour, and from thence discharges itself into the sea. The Roman city of *Dubris* was to the south of this river. The Watling-street enters it where Biggin-gate formerly stood; coming straight from Canterbury over Barham Downs, and nearly in a north-west direction. Mr. Harris says, that this road crossed the river at Charlton, and took its course on by the park wall directly into the town, at the west end of Saint James's church, and thence proceeded to its end at Ford's Corner,* which was the ancient landing place for foreign parts, and consequently the true *Portus Dubris*, that where the present pier is being of much later date.

Some of our eminent antiquaries differ widely in their opinions concerning the name of this place. Mr. Leland thinks that it took its name from the extraordinary appearance or transparency of the waters that issued from the bottom of the cliff. He says nothing of its having changed its name; for he does not believe it is the same place that was anciently

* Supposed to be situated in the lane now leading from King-street to the river, at the south-east side of the spot where the Flying Horse Inn now stands.

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called *Rupecester*, or that the Roman port of *Rutupiæ* was situated near it, but he places both the one and the other where Sandwich now is.

Mr. Darell is of a different opinion, and, in his History of Dover Castle, endeavours to prove, that Sandwich was not the *Rutupium* of the Romans. Drawing his testimony from ancient writers, he says, "The Roman authors, and our own concur, in giving the name of the Rutupean sea, or shore, to that which extended along the whole promontory, or headland, of Kent, and consequently might be seen by navigators at a great distance; whereas Sandwich lies at the bottom of a bay, and out of sight."* He therefore adopts the opinion, that the ancient name of this town was different from that by which it is now known; and thinks that the sea, naturally forming a deep haven or bay in those parts, prompted the inhabitants, from necessity, to confine it within narrower bounds, and to form a harbour out of

* Darell's History of Dover Castle, page 2. Archdeacon Battely, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, places its situation at Richborough, near the Isle of Thanet. An abridged translation of this work was published in 1774, under the direction of the late Rev. John Duncombe, one of the six preachers of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

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it; from whence it got the name of *Doafer*; signifying, in the language of those times, a harbour shut up, or of difficult access. Afterwards time, which changes all things, at length converted the name of *Doafer* into *Dover*, or *Dovor*, as it appears to have been written in ancient deeds, and which orthography is still preserved by some persons. We cannot, however, see the use of this difference from common practice, and shall therefore adopt the most general method, and call it *Dover*.*

The ancient state of Dover, and even of Britain itself, before the coming of Julius Cæsar, is very obscure. By attentively considering, however, its present situation, we must imagine, that the river ran directly through the valley into the sea, and left a harbour close to the walls of the town; but in process of time, as the sea threw up the vast quantity of beach which now separates it from the town, the river was forced, by an oblique passage, to glide along the shore under the southern cliff, and there empty itself where the harbour now is. Kilburne says, that before

* The Rev. John Lyon, in his History of Dover, lately published, adopts the opinion, that the name is of British origin, and derived from the Welch word for *Water*.

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king Arviragus *stopped up* the haven, the town stretched itself more to the eastward, under the Castle, but after that, it was built on the south-west side.

It is uncertain whether Dover was first peopled by emigrating Gauls, or whether an ancient colony of Britons were compelled to yield to their Gaulish invaders. If we may credit the accounts Cæsar and other authors have given of them, we may conclude, that they were a hardy race of warriors, living in huts, which were covered with grass, reeds, or rushes. Their dress was as rude as their architecture; the skin of a wild animal, taken in hunting, served them for a garment by day, and a covering by night. Although they had made but a small progress in the useful arts, they had a spear and a sword, and had learned to construct the war chariot; and from the skins of beasts they made shields, breast-plates, and helmets, to defend themselves in times of danger.

It appears a curious fact, that the war chariot, used by the inhabitants of the coast, was at that time unknown to the Romans, and attracted the attention of Julius Cæsar in no slight degree. As this weapon of war had

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never been used either by them, the Germans, or the Gauls, it would be matter of curious enquiry to determine, from whence the ancient inhabitants of Kent derived their knowledge of this method of fighting.

They also built vessels, the sides of which are said to have been formed with oziers, similar to those used by Ulysses, and described by Homer in the Odyssey. Their sails were made of the skins of beasts, and their tackling of the same materials.

The inhabitants of the coast had long remained in this rude state, when Cæsar, having over-run Gaul with his victories, determined upon the conquest of a country, that seemed to promise an easy triumph.

The road of Dover was undoubtedly the anchoring ground of Cæsar's first expedition to Britain, as appears from the following account given by Mr. Hasted, and from the discourse of Dr. Hally, published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 193.

"Cæsar himself, with the foremost of his ships, arrived on the coast of Britain about ten o'clock in the morning,* where he saw all the

* Dr. Hally published a discourse to prove at what time Cæsar landed in Britain, which he demonstrates thus.

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cliffs covered by the enemy in arms; and he observed, what would render the execution of his design most difficult at this place, that the sea being narrow, and pent in by the hills,* the Britons could easily throw their darts from thence upon the shore beneath. Wherefore, not thinking this place proper for a landing, he came to an anchor, and waited for the rest of his fleet until three in the afternoon; and

"Cæsar's first expedition was in the consulate of Pompey and Crassus, which was in the year of Rome 699. Augustus died in the year 767, sixty-eight years after Cæsar's descent; upon the news of his death there was a mutiny in the Pannonian army, which was quieted by Drusus, by help of an eclipse of the moon. From this eclipse it is certain, that Augustus died in the 14th year of Christ; consequently Cæsar's first descent, which was sixty-eight years before, must be in the 55th year current before the Christian æra. And as the year, so may the very day and hour of his landing be fixed; for Cæsar, having mentioned the fourth day after his landing, says, the night after it was full moon. Now the summer being far spent, this full moon must have been in July or August. That in July was in the beginning of the month; and of the two full moons that year in August, that on the first day was at noon; therefore, the full moon which Cæsar mentions, must be that which happened on the 30th, a little after midnight. Hence it is plain he landed four days before, on the 26th of August, about five o'clock in the afternoon." Philosophical Transactions, No. 193.

* These most probably were the hills now on the western, or inland side of Dover town, the sea formerly flowing much farther between them into the land than it does at present.

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then calling a council of war, he gave such orders as he thought necessary for the occasion, and mentioned what he intended should be done. After which Cæsar, having got both wind and tide in his favour, weighed anchor, and sailed about eight miles farther, and then came to a plain and open shore,* where he ordered the ships to bring to. The Britons, being apprised of the designs of the Romans, sent their horse and chariots before, and following after with the rest of the army, endeavoured to prevent their landing."

Whatever may have been the rude state of the inhabitants of this part of Kent, at the time of Cæsar's first expedition, and however unskilful they may have been considered in the art of war, yet it is sufficiently clear, from his own account, that he met with much greater resistance than he at first imagined. His fleet consisted of "Eighty ships, and a few gallies, on board of which he embarked two legions. On attempting to land, he found a British army ready to receive him, who behaved so exceedingly well, that even these Roman

* Dr. Hally is certain, that the cliffs mentioned above were those of Dover; and that from the tide, and other circumstances, the Downs was the place where he landed.

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veterans were astonished; from which we may justly infer, that this was not the first time the Britons ever had to do with invaders."* After landing, and gaining some little advantages which he could not maintain, he repaired his fleet, and judged it the wisest thing to return to Gaul. Happy had it been for the Britons if, after so glorious a contest, they had concerted proper measures for giving him as good a reception at his second attempt; but they were deficient in discretion, though not in valour.

After long and severe contentions, the Roman government in Britain was finally established by Julius Agricola, (who governed it during the reigns of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian) and continued after him until the reign of the emperor Valentinian; when the Romans, finding it impossible to stand their ground in Britain, took their last leave of the island, after being masters of it nearly four hundred years.

When the Romans were obliged to withdraw themselves from Britain, they left the natives refined in their manners, but unqualified either

* Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, vol. 1, page 7.

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for legislators or generals. Competitors for power arose, and divided the people into different parties. The Scots and the Picts took advantage of these civil dissensions, and the Britons were finally obliged to seek assistance from the Saxons, or submit to the power of a merciless foe. This invitation was accepted, which proved, in the end, the utter destruction of the nation.

Dover was, without doubt, a port in the time of the Romans, as appears by the Itinerary of Antoninus; and has continued so through the Saxon, Danish, and Norman ages, to the present time.

This was reckoned the place of the greatest importance, within the extensive jurisdiction of the *Count of the Saxon Shores*; thus denominated by the Romans, on account of the frequent descents and depredations of these northern pirates, who chiefly infested the coasts of Kent and Norfolk. The Saxons called the officer, or commander, *Warden of the Cinque Ports*; who was, upon any sudden invasion of the enemy, always ready to oppose them, with the united strength of these towns, and their dependants.

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Dover was so eminent in the reign of Edward the Confessor, that, by Doomsday Book, it appears of ability to arm twenty vessels, and to maintain them at sea for fifteen days together in the king's service, each ship carrying twenty-one able men; and for this service, the king not only granted to the inhabitants a free toll, and many other privileges, but also pardoned them all manner of suits and service to any courts whatsoever.

The expense of such armaments being afterwards, however, found too burdensome for the Cinque Ports, several other towns in Kent, and the adjoining counties, were made members, and bore a part of the charge, which will be more fully noticed under its proper head.

Mr. Hasted gives the following account of a quarrel which happened in 1051, during the reign of Edward the Confessor, between Eustace, earl of Bolougne, and the inhabitants of this place.

" In the year 1051, an accident happened here, when least expected, which brought earl Godwyne, then governor of Dover Castle, to the brink of destruction, and gave king Edward an opportunity of discovering his enmity to him, which he had hitherto concealed, merely

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through fear of his power. Eustace, earl of Bolougne, who had married Goda, the king's sister, being come to visit Edward, some of his attendants, who were sent before to provide lodgings in this place, insisted upon having them in a house contrary to the will of the owner; whereupon a quarrel arose, and a townsman was slain. This so exasperated the inhabitants, that they immediately fell upon the earl's retinue, killing several, and wounding many more; earl Eustace himself, who had entered the town in the midst of the tumult, with difficulty escaping their fury.* Godwyne, enraged at this affront, hastened with his complaint to the king, who commanded him to march with his power, and vindicate the injury done to the earl of Bolougne. But he excusing the fact, and adding, in a haughty tone, some severe reflections on the insults of foreigners, so highly provoked the king, that after his departure, he determined to punish him for his insolence."

* Hasted's History of Kent, page 51 of the General History. Mr. Harris relates this circumstance in a different manner: and says, that the quarrel arose from one of the messengers of earl Eustace being slain, by the townsman whom he would have forced to afford him lodgings. Harris' History of Kent, page 102.

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"How privately soever this matter was transacted, the earl had notice of it, and immediately put himself in a condition to resist the king and his enemies. He raised forces out of *Kent*, *Suthsex*, and *Wessex*; and soon after sent a message to the king, requiring him to deliver up earl Eustace and his followers, that they might make satisfaction for the disturbance they had committed; threatening, in case of refusal, to declare open war against him. But the earl, discerning that the king's army was not inferior to his, submitted to end the quarrel by a treaty."*

Shortly after the Conqueror had been seated on the English throne, a great part of the town, which had been improved by divers additional buildings, was destroyed by a dreadful fire.†

King Henry met the earl of Flanders at Dover, in the year 1101, to sign a treaty be-

* The king caused a general assembly to be held at Gloucester, where the earl came with his sons, but so well attended, that he had nothing to fear. Edward, therefore, hiding his resentment, was forced to suffer him to depart. After this, the treaty was set on foot at London, which ended in the disgrace of Godwyne and his sons. Hume's England, vol. 1, page 165.

† The whole town was destroyed except twenty-nine houses. Lambard's Perambulation.

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tween them; and Richard the First, in 1189, embarked at this place, with one hundred ships, and eighty gallies, in his way to the Holy Land.

In the reign of Henry the Third, the inhabitants of Dover, and the Cinque Ports, joined the discontented Barons, and fitted out their fleet to guard the coast, to prevent the king's receiving foreign aid.

In the reign of Edward the First, while two cardinals were treating of a peace between England and France, who were then engaged in a war equally destructive to both kingdoms, the perfidious French landed in the night, and burnt, without destinction, most of the dwellings of the inhabitants, and several religious houses. After this disaster, the town and haven fell to decay; and though succeeding monarchs endeavoured to raise it from its calamitous ruins, it remained in a desolate condition; and, in after ages, the suppression of religious houses, with the loss of Calais, deprived the industrious inhabitants of all relief and commercial advantage.

King John visited Dover in the year 1213, and again in 1216, when Louis, the dauphin, landed at Stonar from France. The king's army, being most of them foreigners, refused

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to oppose Louis, which obliged the English monarch to retire. The dauphin marched to Canterbury, and afterwards had all the castles or strong places delivered up to him, except Dover Castle, which in the July following he besieged, but in vain. It was preserved by the valour and fidelity of Hubert de Burgh, the governor, who strenuously defended it against him, though he had no more than one hundred and forty soldiers, besides his own servants; killing many of the French, insomuch that they were obliged to withdraw. As he stood firm to king John in his greatest distresses, so he did to king Henry the Third, his son and successor, then of tender age; for when Louis again besieged Dover Castle, he sent a message to Hubert, and endeavoured to persuade him, that as king John was dead, he was under no obligation to hold it against him; promising, if he would deliver it up, to enrich him with great honours, and advance him to be the chief of his council. But he refused to incur the guilt of treason; and boldly answered, that though the king his master was dead, he had left both sons and daughters, who ought to succeed him. Louis, therefore, quitted the siege, and returned to London. In the eleventh year of king

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Henry the Third, in consideration of his eminent services, Hubert had a grant of that great office of justice of England, as also of the castle and port of Dover, with the revenues of the haven, and of the castles of Canterbury and Rochester, to hold during his life, with the fee of one thousand marks *per annum* for the custody of them.*

Richard the Second visited Dover in the year 1396; and embarked with his uncles, the dukes of York and Glocester, and a large train of nobility and gentry, for Calais, to meet the French king.

In 1416, the fourth year of king Henry the Fifth, the Emperor Sigismund, cousin to the king, landed here, with a design to make peace between him and the French king; but before he came on shore, the duke of Gloucester, and

* His works of piety and benevolence were many, to several religious houses, according to the custom of the times in which he lived; particularly, he gave to the canons of Bradsole, alias Saint Radigund, near Dover, the church of Porteslade. He founded the hospital of Our Lady, in Dover, and the church of the Maison Dieu. He died at Banstede, in Surry, on the 12th of May, 1243. Camden says of this great man, that he was an entire lover of his country; and, amidst the storms of adversity, discharged all the duties that it could demand from the best of subjects.

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other great lords, met him on the water, with their swords drawn, and declared, that if he came hither to claim any authority, or any otherwise than as the king's friend and relation, he should not be permitted to land.*

In 1421, king Henry the Fifth levied an army of twenty-four thousand archers, and four thousand horsemen, and marched them to Dover, the place of rendezvous, preparatory to their embarkation for the continent.†

On the 26th of May, 1520, the emperor Charles the Fifth landed here from Corunna. "This unexpected visit surprised the nation; and Henry the Eighth, who was then at Canterbury, in his way to France, immediately despatched cardinal Wolsey to Dover, in order to welcome the emperor; and being highly pleased with an event so soothing to his vanity, hastened to receive, with suitable respect, a guest, who had placed in him such unbounded confidence."‡ After the meeting, they went to Canterbury together.

* Harris' History of Kent, page 103.

† Hume's England, 8vo. vol. 3. page 3.

‡ Robertson's Reign of the emperor Charles the Fifth, 8vo. vol. 2, page 59.

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On the 6th day of April, 1580, an earthquake was felt here, which threw down a piece of the cliff, with part of the Castle-wall standing on it, next the sea.

King Charles the Second landed here on the 26th of May, 1660, about one o'clock in the afternoon, with the dukes of York and Gloucester, and many noblemen and gentlemen. He was conducted by the mayor to a canopy on the beach, and there presented with a large Bible, with gold clasps, by Mr. John Reading, a minister, who made a speech to his majesty on the occasion. The king was again at Dover in 1677, to meet queen Catherine. *

In its most flourishing state, this town was a very opulent *emporium*, and was divided into twenty-one wards, each of which furnished a ship for forty days at their own charge, for the king's use; in consideration of which, each ward had a licenced packet-boat, to fetch or carry passengers to and from France; and the price from Whitsand to Dover, for a single person, was sixpence in summer, and one shilling in winter; for a horse in summer one shilling and sixpence, in winter two shillings.

* Boys' Collection for a History of Sandwich, page 797.

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This price was settled in the reign of Richard the Second, according to the tower records. The passage from this place to France being the nearest and safest for all merchants, travellers, and pilgrims, there was an ancient law, that none should go to the continent but from hence.*

The town was anciently walled in, from a place called *Mansfield Corner* to *Snar-gate*; from thence to *Upwall*, *Cow-gate*, *Biggin-gate*, and along the church-yard of Saint Mary the Virgin to the river. By some old manuscripts, still preserved in the Dering family, this is said to have been done by the emperor Severus. It had originally ten gates, a proof of its primitive opulence and splendour. †

* An act of the 10th year of Edward the Third, in 1336. Repealed by the 4th of Edward the Fourth, and 21st of James the First.

† Eastbrook-gate, which stood near Mansfield-corner, under the east cliff.

St. Helen's-gate, near the former, towards the south-west.

The Postern-gate, otherwise called Fisher's-gate, being used by the mariners for bringing their fish into the town. It stood near the old harbour.

The Butchery-gate, which opened towards the south.

Severus'-gate, which fronted Bench-street, and is supposed to have been built by Severus; and, in the apartments

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There were formerly seven churches in this town, which were all in the deanery of Dover, and diocese of Canterbury; but five of them, dedicated to Saint John, Saint Nicholas, Saint Peter, Saint Martin le Grand,* and Saint Mar-

over it, the king's dues were anciently received. After this gate was taken down, a platform was made for three guns, and it was called the Three Gun Battery. It continued in this state until the year 1800, when the corporation granted the ground and materials to the inhabitants, and a bridge was built, by subscription, over to the rope walk.

Snar-gate stood near the foot of the cliff, and crossed the street now leading to the pier.

Adrian's-gate, afterwards called Upwall, on the side of the hill towards the west, which led to the common, and to the hill, on which there was anciently a light-house, and a building belonging to the Knights Templars.

Cow-gate, called also the common-gate, it being the road leading to the common.

Saint Martin's or Monk's-gate, was a private gate in the wall, which bounded the precincts of the collegiate church.

Biggin-gate, anciently called North-gate, at the end of Biggin-street.

Snargate was taken down in 1683; Biggin-gate in 1762; and Cow-gate in 1776. The others either fell to decay, or were taken down, at a more early period.

* The ancient church of Saint Martin le Grand was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was the mother church of Dover. It had such a superiority over the other churches and chapels in the town, that none of the priests were permitted to sing mass, until Saint Martin's priest had begun, which was notified by tolling the great bell; and all annual pensions were paid, and almost all offerings made, at this famous church. It was taken down in 1546, the 29th year of king Henry the Eighth, and the bells given to the chamber of Dover.

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tin the Less, have been long since demolished. The two remaining, are those dedicated to Saint Mary the Virgin, and Saint James the Apostle, otherwise Saint James of Wardendown, which we shall notice under their proper heads.

The ancient religious houses of this town were

Saint Martin le Grand, built and endowed by Wrightred, king of Kent, for twenty-two canons, which he removed out of the college within the Castle, erected by Eadbaldus, son of Ethelbert. On their removal, and to reconcile them to their new situation, he secured to them by charter, all the franchises and possessions which they had enjoyed on the Castle hill, with the further privilege of exempting them from the jurisdiction of any ordinary or judge, except himself and the pope, and his successors, kings of England. As their sovereign was their patron, they were endowed, at an early period, with large grants of lands in the neighbourhood, and several of their members were chaplains to the king. They continued four hundred years undisturbed; but the licentious abuse they made of their privileges, called for the exertion of royal

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authority. To the crime of gallantry, they are said to have added worldly cares, temporal pursuits, dissipations, and the wasting of their revenues in extravagant luxuries. They were suppressed by Henry the First, and their lands given to the monks of Christ Church, in Canterbury, with all their appendages by sea and land. William Corboil, who, at that time, occupied the metropolitan see, not willing to destroy, but to reform this college, built a new minster.* His design was to have converted it into an abbey of regular canons of Saint Augustine; but dying before he could accomplish it, Theobald his successor, in the reign of Henry the Second, filled this monastery with Benedictine monks; and the king not only subjected them to the see of Canterbury, but decreed, that no other order but that of

*The following account is given by Archdeacon Harpsfield of this new foundation:

"There were in this college of Saint Martin anciently canons called Secular. Their church was in the middle of the town, small, but populous; and the canons being neglectful in the observation of the sacred rites of the church, and wasting their estates in worldly entertainments, libertinism, and luxury, the Archbishop thought of the means of remedying this evil. He built a new church out of the walls of the town, and a monastery, with other offices, for the accommodation of monks."

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Saint Bennett should ever be admitted into this house. Edward the Third added to this injunction, that it should be annexed for ever to the priory of Christ Church, in Canterbury, and that none but a monk of that house should be prior of it. The sending a prior from Canterbury, laid the foundation of a continual discord between the two houses; and the revenue of the new priory was wasted in continual litigations; which in a course of time, reduced the society to poverty. This monastery was entirely suppressed on the 17th of November, in the 27th year of Henry the Eighth, three days after West Langdon abbey. The revenues were valued at 170l. 14s. 11½d. according to Dugdale; Speed says that they amounted to 232l. 1s. 5½d.*

The *Knights Templars* had a princely mansion near this town, which Mr. Lambard supposes to have been built after the conquest;

* This monastery was situated near the entrance of the town from the London road, a short distance from the Maison Dieu. It still retains the name of Dover Priory, and many remains of the ancient buildings are, at this time, to be seen worthy of observation. It is now converted into a farm house, and has been occupied many years by a respectable family of the name of Coleman. The manor of Dover Priory is part of the lands belonging to the see of Canterbury; and W. Coleman, Esq. is the present lessee.

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alleging, in support of his opinion, that the order of Knights Templars was instituted after Godfrey of Boleine had won Jerusalem, which was subsequent to the coming of the conqueror. Here the Knights Hospitalers lodged coming into and going out of the kingdom; and in this house* (says Stow, A. D. 1213) was signed that infamous agreement between king John and the pope's legate, whereby that unhappy prince yielded his crown tributary, and himself a vassal to the pope. It was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Second.

The *Hospital of the Maison Dieu*—Built and endowed by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He gave to this charitable institution the manor of River, and manor of Kingsdown, in the hundred of Milton, for the relief and maintenance of such poor travellers and pilgrims who should visit this place;† and ordained,

*The situation of this mansion is not exactly ascertained; but the most probable conjecture is, that it was situated in or near the small village of Ewell, about three miles from Dover, on the London road. It is now a farm house, and bears the appellation of *Temple Ewell.*

†An ancient MSS. relating to Dover harbour, mentions this hospital to have been built for the relief of poor soldiers from beyond the sea, and that each soldier was allowed a subsistence for fourteen days, *gratis.*

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that upon the death or removal of the master, the brethren of this hospital should chuse another, whom the archbishop had a right to institute, with the consent and approbation of the lord chief justice. Simon de Wardune gave also divers lands and rents to this hospital. Henry the Third was present at the dedication of the church, in the year 1227; and at the same time he confirmed the grants of all the lands which had been given to the society, and granted to the brethren of it, the tithes of all the profits arising from the passage of the port of Dover. The same king granted also ten pounds *per annum*, out of the profits of the port. It appears certain, that this hospital was built, and endowed with grants of manors and lands, prior to the building of the church, which is seen by the difference in the style of the architecture. It was valued at the dissolution at £159:18:6¼. King Henry the Eighth took this house into his own hands. It was afterwards converted by queen Mary into an office for victualling the navy, and continues so at this day. It is situated on the left hand, at the entrance of the town from the London road, and is still worthy the attention of the curious traveller.

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Saint Bartholomew's Hospital—This hospital is supposed to have been erected in the reign of king Stephen, about the year 1152; either by Osborne and Godwin, two monks of the priory of Saint Martin; or by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, with the consent of the prior and his brethren. For this purpose, a piece of land was granted, called *Thega*, in the village of Buckland, on the London road, about a mile from the town, and nearly opposite to Barton farm. It was granted on condition, that the society should daily pray for the souls of all the members of the priory, their predecessors and successors; and built for the reception of persons afflicted with the leprosy. In the ninth century, there were 19,000 of these institutions in Europe, for the recovery of persons, of both sexes, who were afflicted with that loathsome and fatal disease. This house was valued, at the suppression, at £188 *per annum*. The brethren had a grant for holding a fair within the precincts of their hospital, on the festival of their patron saint, and which is still continued annually on the 4th of September.

On a piece of chalky cliff, at the extremity of the pier, was formerly a small chapel,

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supposed to have been built by a northern nobleman, who was in great danger of suffering shipwreck near this place. It was called *The Chapel of Our Lady of Archcliff, or Pity.* Over the stairs were carved, in stone, a large Rose and Crown, with the date 1530; and over the door were the arms of England, impaling France. The ravages of time have entirely swept away all remains of this chapel, and left only the rock on which it stood.

It has been the opinion of many of our learned antiquaries, among whom are Camden, Somner, Twine, and other persons of eminent account, that England and France, or Gaul and Britanny, were anciently connected by a neck of land, where the narrow passage is now between Dover and Calais; which many ages since, beyond the reach of history, perhaps coeval with the general deluge, was, by the seas breaking violently upon it on both sides, worn away, and entirely broken through, whereby what was once an isthmus, is now become a narrow sea.

These learned men use many cogent arguments, which, if well considered, appear almost a convincing evidence, that there was once such a conjunction. Among others, they urge

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the nearness of land between England and France; that is, from the cliffs at Dover, to the like cliffs lying between Calais and Bolougne. That these cliffs, on either side the sea, lie just opposite to one another, and are both of the same substances, that is, chalk and flint; the fronts of both, towards the sea, appearing to have been broken off by violence from more of the same sort which they had been joined to originally. That the length of them, on the one side of the sea, is answerable to the very like on the other side, each reaching about six miles in length, and the distance between the one and the other, not exceeding *twenty-three* miles; and that at this place the sea is, even at this day, much shallower than it is on either side of it.*

* The lands from the South Foreland to Hythe have an exact resemblance with the lands opposite, between Scales cliff and Bolougne. There is a narrow ridge of land in the sea, between Folkstone and Bolougne, called the Ridge, or Riprapps, distant from Folkstone about ten miles, and lies about S. W. and N. E. in length twelve miles. It is a stony bottom, and has, at low water spring tides, not more than sixteen feet water on it. Many of the fishermen have touched this ground with a sixteen feet oar.

There is also another ridge or bank, of less extent, called the Varne, about seven miles from the English shore, and which runs nearly parallel with the Ridge,

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To this they add, the effects which the great seas, on both sides, beating continually, with fierce impetuous tides, on this isthmus, must have in process of time; they account for the parts where they discharged their waters, before they had, by the destruction of it, made a free passage for them, and afterwards what lands were raised and left dry by the breaking down of it; all which is by them confirmed, by sundry instances of the like change in dif-

about eight miles in length. These shoals are not dangerous for ships of a moderate draught; but large ships have sometimes received damage from them. In July, 1782, the Bellisle, of 64 guns, struck, and lay on the Ridge during three hours; but by starting her beer and water, got clear off. Both shoals are very narrow, and the tide sets across them at the rate of two miles and a half in an hour.

An exact survey of these shoals was taken by Mr. C. Collins, master of his Majesty's ship Cumberland, in 1793, by order of Admiral Macbride, then commander in chief in the Downs; and an excellent chart was afterwards published from the Survey, by the late Mr. Sayer, of Fleet-street, London.

The depth of the channel at a medium, in the highest spring tides, is about twenty-five fathoms; the bottom, either course sand or rugged scars, which have, for ages unknown, resisted the attrition of the currents. From the straits, both eastward and westward, is a gradual increase of depth through the channel, to one hundred fathoms, until soundings are totally lost or unattended to. The spring tides, in the straits, rise on an avarage twenty-four feet, and the neap tides fifteen.

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ferent parts of the world, and are very strong presumptions in favour of this hypothesis.

It has been objected, that there is no mention made in history of such an isthmus, or such a rupture in this place; which, being an event so very remarkable, must have been worthy of being reported. Yet this need not be thought strange, when we reflect, that at that time, and perhaps for a length of time afterwards, these parts were little, if at all, inhabited; and when they were, the inhabitants were in so uncivilized and barbarous a state, as afforded them little means of transmitting it to posterity. We have no particular account of the British coast, which might determine this question, earlier than the access of the Romans hither with Julius Cæsar.

All theorists concur however in the belief, that the surface of the globe has undergone many surprising and violent convulsions and changes since it first came from the hands of the Creator. Hills have sunk into plains, and vallies have been exalted to hills. The dry land has been covered with water and seas have been converted to dry land.*

* Edwards' History of the West Indies, page 22.

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That the whole eastern coast of Kent bears signs of having undergone great changes, is evident, and the correspondency of strata on part of the opposite shores of Britain and France, leaves no room to doubt but that they were once united. No certain cause can be given for the mighty convulsion which tore us from the continent; whether it was rent by an earthquake, or worn through by the continual dashing of the waters. Nothing is more certain, than that by earthquakes, and inroads of the sea, islands have been torn from continents. Whatever might have been the cause, the event was undoubtedly favourable to Great Britain; which might perhaps be continually the scene of war and slaughter, but for the narrow sea which separates it from the continent. Thus bounded on all sides by the ocean and protected by their navy, while harmony reigns at home, Englishmen have little to fear from any nation in the world.

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THE CINQUE PORTS.

Dover is one of the Cinque Ports, or *five havens*, that lie contiguous to France, and were thus named by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance. The Romans, during the latter period of their empire in Britain, were under the necessity of protecting their coasts opposite to the continent, from the attacks of the northern pirates, by the establishment of garrisons of regular troops, in nine different stations. The names of these were *Othona, Dubris, Lemanis, Branodonum, Gariononum, Regulbium, Rutupia, Anderida*, and *Portus Adurni*. It has been found difficult to appropriate modern names to some of these places; but no one hesitates to refer Dover to *Dubris*, Lymne to *Lemanis*, Burgh Castle to *Gariononum*, Reculver to *Regulbium*, and Richborough to *Rutupium*. All these present to us ruins of Roman fortresses, which were the presidia of convenient harbours.

Former kings have thought the Cinque Ports worthy particular regard; and, the better to secure them against invasion, have granted

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them a peculiar form of government. They had a particular jurisdiction granted them by king John, and several other privileges, which have since been confirmed by most of his successors. Their warden, who was first appointed by William the Conqueror, has the authority of high admiral among them, and issues out writs in his own name. The original Cinque Ports are Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe, with their two ancient towns, Rye and Winchelsea, and their members.*

The freemen of the Cinque Ports are called Barons; and it appears, that in former times they enjoyed superior dignity, and had rank among the nobility of the kingdom. The evidences of this are strong, and it may not be difficult to trace the steps by which they arrived at so much eminence. The Cinque Ports were the nearest harbours to the continent, and their

* To Dover belong Feversham, Saint Margaret, Woodchurch, Goresend, Kingsdown, Birchinton, Margate, Ringwould, and Folkstone. To Sandwich—Brightlingsea, Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, Walmer, Ramsgate, and Deal. To Romney—Promehill, Lydd, Oswarstone, Dangemarsh, and Old Romney. To Hythe—West Hythe. To Hastings—Seaford, Pevensey, Hidney, Beakesbourn, Bulverheath, and Grange.

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inhabitants always on the watch to prevent invasions. Their militia was kept in constant readiness for action, and their vessels were stout and warlike.*

All historians agree in the great respectability and consequence in which the Cinque Ports were held in the early part of our history. Much matter might be extracted from ancient authors in proof of this; but it is not the intention or design of this little Sketch to enter minutely on the subject. An extraordinary act of French insolence, however, gave rise to the bloody war which broke out in the 21st year of Edward the First; and as the Cinque-port seamen appear to have borne a principal part in the maritime actions of those days, we shall insert it, as stated by Mr. Campbell, in his "Lives of the British Admirals," from the relation given of it by Walter of Hemingford.

* It seems that the Cinque Ports were at no period of time more calculated for naval defence, than in the auspicious reign of the First Edward, the munificent promoter of their strength and commerce; when they alone equipped a formidable fleet, and gave such a blow to the maritime power of France, as to scour the channel of these restless and insidious invaders.

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"In the year 1293, a fatal contention happened between the English seamen of the Cinque Ports, and the mariners of the French king in Normandy. An English ship putting into a Norman port, remained there some days; while they lay at anchor, two of the crew went to get fresh water at a place not far distant from the shore, where they were insulted by some Normans of their own profession; so that coming from words to blows, one of the Englishmen was killed, and the other flying to the ship, related what had happened to his fellow sailors, informing them, that the Normans were at his heels. Upon this they hoisted sail, and put to sea, and though the Normans followed them, they nevertheless escaped, but with some difficulty; whereupon the inhabitants of the English ports sought assistance from their neighbours; and the enemy, on the other hand, retaining still the same disposition, increased their strength daily, and chased all English ships. In these excursions, having had the fortune to meet six, and to take two English vessels, they killed the sailors, hung up their bodies at the yard-arm, with as many dogs; sailing in this manner for some time on their coasts,

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and signifying to all the world thereby, that they made no sort of difference between an Englishman and a dog.

"This, when it came to the ears of the inhabitants of the English ports, by the relation of those that escaped, provoked them to take the best measures they could to revenge so signal an affront; and having in vain cruized at sea in order to find out the enemy, they entered the port of Swyn, and having killed and drowned abundance of men, carried away six ships; many acts of a like nature succeeding this on both sides. At length, wearied by this piratical war, they fixed a day to decide this dispute with their whole strength. This day was the 14th of April, and a large empty ship was fixed in the middle, between the coasts of England and Normandy, to mark the place of engagement. The English against the time appointed, procured some aid from Ireland, Holland, and other places; and the Normans drew to their assistance the French, Flemings, and Genoese. At the appointed day both parties met, full of resolution; and as their minds boiled with rage, so a like spirit seemed to agitate the elements. Storms of snow and hail, and boisterous gusts of wind,

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were the preludes of an obstinate battle; in which at length God gave the victory to us; many thousands being slain, besides those who were drowned in a large number of ships which perished; the victorious English carrying off 240 sail, with which they returned home."*

The state, in cases of danger, had dependance on the Cinque Ports for its safety, and rewarded their services with privileges and honours. A spirit of industry and enterprize animated them, and commerce flourished in their hands. Their frequent intercourse with strangers rendered them respectable in their manners, and their acquired knowledge of trade eminently qualified them to give advice in all matters of commerce. Our Saxon ancestors understood the natural interests of this country, and encouraged traffic by a law, that raised the merchant, who had freighted vessels at his own expense, and exported the produce of this country in three several voyages, to the rank of a Thane or Baron; one of whose privileges was undoubtedly a seat in the *witanagemot*, which probably consisted

* Campbell's Lives of the British Admirals, vol. 1, page 156, from Walter of Hemingford.

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of those members, whose large possessions, maritime connexions, or commercial influence, recommended them as fit persons to be called upon, by a royal summons, and invested with the legislative authority of the kingdom. The great council of the nation, at that time, was composed of the nobility only, and afterwards the knights, citizens, and burgesses were added; and before their separation into two houses of parliament, the members were called over in this order.—On the first day they began with the lowest order, the burgesses and citizens, and proceeded on the second day to the knights, and on the third and last day to the barons of the Cinque Ports, and the peers. Hence it is plain, that these barons ranked above the knights with the peers, and consequently that they made a part of the parliament, before the knights and citizens were annexed to that body. Besides, the barons of the Cinque Ports walked in the coronations of our kings and queens; where, except some of the king's more immediate domestics, none under the rank of barons made a part of the procession;* and, what is

* Clark's Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, chap. 5, page 450.

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extremely remarkable, they were entitled to have a table in Westminster-hall, at the right hand of the king, at the feast after the coronation, and whenever they should be invited by the king to eat with him.*

The manner in which the barons of the Ports then performed their service at coronations is thus described. When the successor of a deceased king was to be crowned, the barons were to attend at court, to perform their usual service, and to receive their honours there, namely, to carry by themselves the silken canopy over the king and queen, as they went to be crowned, and as they returned; and they were summoned to this service on a certain day, by the king's writ delivered to them forty days before the ceremony; upon the receipt of which a brotherhood was convened, where they settled the dress; and afterwards, on a day assigned, the barons, in number thirty-two, elected for the purpose,

*At the right hand side of the hall, next to the wall, above the benchers of the chancery. The right of the barons of the Cinque Ports to have their table in this situation, has ever been allowed in the court of claims; and at the coronation of George the Third, in 1761, the barons, finding the table provided for them was not in its proper place, refused to sit at any other during the repast.

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and as many more of the better sort as might chuse to attend, made their appearance together in one uniform, which they provided at their own expense; but their charges, while at court, were defrayed by their constituents.

The canopy was supported by four staves, covered with silver, to each of which was affixed a small silver bell, and the whole was provided by the king's treasurer. To every staff were four barons, that is, sixteen to each canopy; who, with the other barons that chose to attend, when the service was over, had their table in Westminster-hall, at the right hand of the king; and, at any other time, when the barons of the Cinque Ports were invited by the king to eat with him, they always claimed and had a table at his right hand.

After the banquet, they continued at court during the king's pleasure; and when they had his leave to return home, they took with them the canopies, with the staves, bells, and other appurtenances. The barons of Hastings, with its members, had one canopy with its furniture, and the rest of the Ports the other.*

* It appears from the register of the Ports, that in the thirty-fourth year of Henry the Sixth, the pall, staves, and

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It is not accurately known when they first received this honour; for when Edward the First confirmed it to them by his charter, it was not a new grant. The barons of the Cinque Ports supported the canopies over king Henry the Third and his queen, in the twentieth year of his reign, and had the silken cloth among them, notwithstanding the claim of the marchers of the marches of Wales to find and bear the staves, which claim was deemed frivolous.

The dress of the canopy-bearers, at the coronation of king James the First, was thus settled at a brotherhood in 1603. "A scarlet "gowne downe to the ancle, cyttizens fashion, "faced with crymson satten, Gascaine hose, "crymson silk stockings, and crymson velvet "shoes, and black velvet cappes." The barons were to bear their own expenses, and to have the canopy, staves, and bells among them; and at another brotherhood, in 1604, it was

bells, were allotted at a brotherhood to the Cinque Ports in turn; and it was settled, the twenty-fifth of Henry the Eighth, that the canopy should be taken by the Ports in this order—Dover and Romney jointly; Rye, Sandwich, and Hythe jointly; Hastings and Winchelsea jointly. At the coronation of queen Elizabeth, it was concluded to divide the canopy among all the Ports in future.

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ordered, that thirteen shillings and four-pence should be paid by each port and town, to every person that had been sent by them severally to the late coronation, "which sum was by them "disbursed, for the entering of the allowance "of scarlet lyveries, at the coronation for the "kinges majesty."

The canopy bearers at the late coronation of George the Fourth, were,

Hastings	Hon. W. H. J. Scott, M. P. James Dawkins, esq. M. P. Edward Milward, esq.
Sandwich	Joseph Stewart, esq. Charles Emmerson, esq. George Noakes, esq.
Dover	E. B. Wilbraham, esq. M. P. Henshaw Latham, esq.
Romney	Cholmondeley Dering, esq. Benjamin Cobb, esq.
Hythe	Stewart Marjoribanks, esq. M. P. William Deedes, jun. esq.
Rye	John Dodson, esq. M. P. William Phillips Lamb, esq.
Winchelsea	Henry Brougham, esq. M. P. Lucius Concannon, esq. M. P.*

* In consequence of the absence from England of Mr. Concannon, and the resignation of Mr. Brougham, Sir George Warrender and J. W. H. Brydges, esq. were

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The canopy-bearers for Dover are chosen by the mayor, jurats, and common-council; but this is not the practice in all the ports, in some of which the resident freemen have a voice in the election.

The Cinque Ports, lord Lyttleton observes, were summoned to parliament distinct from the boroughs. They give the following titles to our nobility:—Romney, a barony to the Marsham family; Sandwich, an earldom to a branch of the Montagues; and Dover, a barony to a branch of the York family, formerly a dukedom to the Queensbury family, but now extinct. Hastings also gave a barony to the ancient family of that name, but which is now become extinct.

The institution of the Cinque Ports by incorporation, whether it was the act of Edward the Confessor, or of William the Conqueror, was undoubtedly an imitation of the Roman system, but the scale of the establishment was contracted; because, in those times, our enemies from the continent confined their attacks

named on the day before the coronation, to represent the town of Winchelsea; but only Colonel Bridges attended. Sir George had not sufficient time to procure his dress.

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principally to places on the borders of the narrow seas. The Cinque Ports are not mentioned collectively in Doomsday book; Dover Sandwich, and Romney, only occurring there as privileged ports; which circumstance has induced some eminent persons to suppose, that there was no community of the Cinque Ports at that time. But king John, in his charter to the Ports, expressly says, that the barons of the Ports had, at that time in their possession, charters of most of the preceding kings, back to Edward the Confessor, *which he had seen.* Moreover, Hastings has always been esteemed the first port in precedency, and it would scarcely have acquired that pre-eminence, if it had been among the last that were privileged.

The two ancient towns are Rye and Winchelsea, which seem to have been annexed to the Cinque Ports soon after the conquest; as king John, in his charter to these towns, mentions and confirms to them the charter of his father, Henry the Second. They were probably first connected with the Ports in aid of Hastings; and under the denomination of *the two Ancient Towns,* they seem to have obtained the superiority they now hold over the other limbs before the year 1247, as appears

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by a charter bearing that date. Tenterden is a member of the town of Rye.

The privileges of the ports were so advantageous to the inhabitants, that it was natural for the neighbouring towns to wish for a share in them; and, on the other hand, the services which the Ports were bound to perform at the king's summons, though extremely honourable, were so expensive, that they were glad to be eased of a part of their burden by their opulent neighbours. It is observable, that almost the whole of the sea coast, from the north side of Thanet to Hastings, is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

That they were originally safe and commodious harbours, is clear from their name, as well as from their history. It is, however, curious to advert to the alteration that has taken place in these once famous havens. Hastings, Romney, and Hithe, have entirely lost their rivers by various operations; and the Rother and the Stour are, by the same means, becoming narrower and shallower every day. Dover pier, by the aid of a suitable income, still receives and protects ships of considerable burden, and it will probably, as a harbour, outlive all the other ports.

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The jurisdiction of the admiralty of the Cinque Ports, by an inquisition, taken at a court of admiralty, held by the sea-side at Dover, the 12th of June, 1682, was found to extend from Shore Beacon, in Essex, to Red Cliff, in Sussex, near Seaford.

The lord warden is constable of Dover castle, and it is his first or superior title; but formerly the two offices were not constantly united in one man, as they now always are. He claims to have a right of warren, in which he appoints warreners to preserve the game. This warren is very extensive. Its bounds are from the cross way at Charlton, leading from the river, straight along the Sandwich road from Pinam to Maidensole; thence to Studdolph, along the warren way to Betshanger mill, leaving Betshanger house on the left hand; from thence to Updown, Ham bridge, and Word mill, to Sandwich, into a lane coming out on the highway between Sandwich and Deal; and from thence, pointing over the marshes, to the sea. All the lands within these bounds, to the cliff and to the sea shore, are within the warren.

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Brotherhood and Guestlings.

The nature of the service of the barons of the Cinque Ports required them to have frequent meetings to raise supplies. It was therefore found necessary to form an assembly, composed of the leading men in each port, and its members, to regulate the various affairs in which they were jointly concerned. This general assemblage of the delegates was originally held at Shipway; but after the decline of that place, it was removed to Romney, and has sometimes been held at other places within the jurisdiction of the Ports. It originally consisted of seven persons from each of the head Ports, and their two ancient towns; but the number was afterwards reduced to five; viz. the mayors or bailiffs, two jurats, and two commoners. The chief magistrates succeed to the chair by rotation, and he who presides has the title of Speaker. He is required to give forty days notice for holding a court; and the summons is issued in the name of the speaker, and of the magistrates of the town in which he resides.

As the services of the Ports were dispensed with, the holding of a court of brotherhood became less frequent. It was held annually

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until the year 1601, when the yearly guestlings were abolished. After a lapse of many years, a court was held in 1750; again in 1771; in 1812; and in 1821; and it appears to be the intention of the members of this court to hold their meetings more frequently, to guard the rights and privileges of the Ports.

The records of the Cinque Ports, in former times, were kept in Dover castle, but they are now for the most part lost or destroyed. What remain are in the hands of the *registrar;* and the books containing the entries of the proceedings at the Brotherhoods and Guestlings, are kept in a chest at Romney; which begin with the eleventh of Henry the Sixth, and end with the proceedings of the last brotherhood, in 1821.

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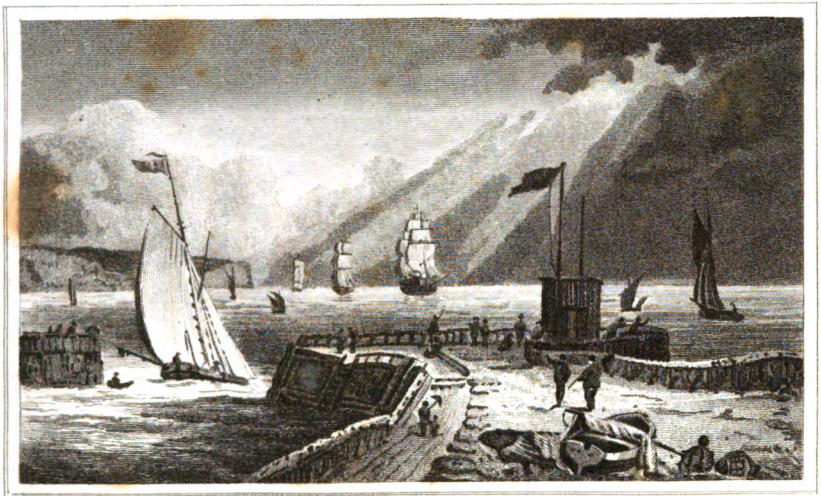

Drawn by H.Whitfield. Engraved by H.Adlard.

DOVER HARBOUR

Published by S. Warren, Dover.

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THE HARBOUR.

Having described the ancient state of the town of DOVER, with the history and privileges of the Cinque Ports, so far as our limits will admit, we shall now proceed to give some description of the Harbour, beginning from its earliest period.

It has already been conjectured, in the foregoing part of this work, that in early times, and while the town was in the possession of the Romans, the river took its straight course into the sea, and that the entrance of the ancient harbour was in a direct line with the valley, farther to north-east than the present. What circumstance could occasion so total a change is uncertain; either we must suppose, that the old harbour was destroyed, and filled up by design, to prevent the entrance of the Romans; or that the sea threw up such a vast quantity of beach, as rendered it impossible for the inhabitants to clear it, and induced

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them to form a harbour elsewhere, which might be less liable to this obstruction. The latter is the most probable conjecture, as we read very little of a harbour to the south-west, before the reign of Henry the Seventh; and we can scarcely suppose, that Dover remained without this necessary accommodation for shipping, from the time the Romans left it, to that period. Indeed, the flourishing state of the town, in the reign of Edward the First, sufficiently proves the contrary. There are no records remaining to point out the time, when the depth of the stream was so much diminished, as not to admit vessels into the valley; but as early as Edward the Confessor, the mariners were obliged to seek shelter for their boats on the eastern side of the bay, and they continued to use that place as a harbour for many years.

In the 15th year of Henry the Seventh, 1500, a round tower was built at the south-west side of Dover harbour, by John Clark, master of the Maison Dieu, intended to defend the ships from the violence of the south-west winds; and they rode close to it, supported by rings fastened to the tower. This made that part of the bay so very pleasant, that it was

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called *Little Paradise.** The bank which was begun by Clark, was continued further into the sea, and another round tower was built near the end of it.

In the reign of king Henry the Eighth, Sir John Thompson, clerk, who at that time held the living of Saint James, in Dover, drew a draft, and made a proposition to the king to

* Lately called Paradise Pent. The street running from this place, towards the south-west, still retains the name of Round Tower Street. In the year 1789, three houses were re-built in this street by Mr. Church, at that time clerk of the check to Dover Harbour, on part of the spot where the tower formerly stood. The other part is now a storehouse, belonging to Mr. John Barber.

The whole of the ground between Limekiln and Bulwark streets on the N. W. and the lower part of Strond-street and Council-house street on the S. E. was formerly included in *Paradise Pent*, and was for many years (perhaps during the whole of the last century) a waste, useless, and unhealthy swamp, covered almost every tide by the water flowing into it from the sea, which of course receded at the ebb, leaving behind it whatever filth and dirt the tide brought with it. In 1788 the warden and assistants of the harbour, by an order of the board, came to a determination to remedy this serious nuisance; and in consequence of this order, the necessary steps were taken to prevent the entrance of the sea, and the ground was made good and firm for building. As an encouragement to the inhabitants for the accomplishment of this desirable end, the leases of this ground were extended to 99 years. It now contains Oxenden street, Hawkesbury street, &c. and is become a very respectable part of the town.

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repair the harbour. Henry, being sensible of the advantages of its situation, encouraged the plan, made Thompson master of the Maison Dieu, and appointed him chief surveyor of the work, in conjunction with Edward May, Robert Justice, Richard Cowchie, and John Stewart, all experienced mariners. He built a mighty wall, which he called the PIER, from *Archcliff*, being the south-west part of the bay, directly eastward into the sea, 131 rods in length, leaving the entrance only at east-south-east.

The Pier was begun in 1533, and consisted of two rows of main posts, and large piles of 26 feet in length, which were let into holes hewn in the rocks, and some of them were shod with iron, and driven down into the chalky ground. The posts and piles were fastened together with iron bands and bolts, and the whole filled up with chalk stones, beach, and large rocks of stone, of twenty tons weight, which were brought by water from Folkstone on frames of timber, supported by empty casks, at a small expense, by one John Young, to whom the king gave a yearly stipend for his ingenuity.

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The Pier was not finished by 350 feet to the extent of its foundation. This was called the Mole Head, and was made of rocks brought from Haycliff, Castle Bay, and Folkstone.

This work was greatly encouraged by the king, who gave towards it £50,000,* and was several times here in person to view it; but, though this seemed to be a favorite object with him, his absence at the siege of Bolougne, and his illness and dissolution soon after his return, put a stop to, and at last exposed to decay and ruin this noble work.

In this state it continued during the reign of Edward the Sixth, after which queen Mary made an attempt to repair it; and licence was granted, under the great seal, to the mayor of Dover and his brethren, to collect money for that purpose throughout England; but neither the officers or workmen receiving sufficient pay, it came to nothing. In process of time, the sea brought such quantities of beach again upon it, especially about a fort called the *Black Bulwark*, that it drove quite through the piles, and choaked up the harbour, making a bar of

* According to the Dering manuscripts, king Henry the Eighth expended, in this undertaking, upwards of £80,000.

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beach from thence easterly to the bottom of the cliff called Castle Bay, which at length became of itself a kind of defence against the sea; and if ships could have got safe within it, they might have rode in perfect security.

In order to effect this purpose, several projects were formed, and queen Elizabeth gave to the town the free exportation of 30,000 quarters of wheat, 10,000 quarters of barley and malt, and 4,000 tons of beer. An act passed also in the twenty-third year of her reign, that every vessel passing by Dover should pay three-pence per ton * towards the repair of the harbour, and a commission † was appointed to carry it into execution. These commissioners made one John True surveyor, who undertook to build a wall of stone from the Water-Gate, where the river ran into the sea, to the Black Bulwark, 200 rods in length. On this he bestowed about £1,300, and if the wall had been

* This act was first passed to continue eight years, but was afterwards renewed by several later acts, to the seventh of king James the First, when it expired.

† The commission consisted of lord Cobham, then lord warden of the Cinque Ports, Sir Thomas Scott, Sir James Hales, the mayor of Dover, Richard Barry, lieutenant of the Castle, Thomas Wootton, Edward Bois, Henry Palmer, Thomas Diggs, Thomas Wilford, and William Partridge, esquires, all gentlemen of Kent.

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finished, it would have cost £100,000; but the commissioners at length discovered, that the magnitude of this man's salary, which was *ten shillings a day*, induced him to protract the business, and therefore dismissed him.

After this they engaged one Ferdinand Poins, who understood the works in the Low Countries, and who had been employed in stopping the breaches about Woolwich and Erith. He undertook to make a wall, of 120 rods in length, from above the Water-Gate to near the Castle Bay, running within the shelf of the beach directly towards the end of the Pier, where the Black Bulwark was placed; and at the end of this long wall, another of about 40 rods long was to be placed across it, reaching to the shore at the Northern Cliff. In order to begin this work, which seemed to be attended with some difficulty, Poins had £1000 ordered him by the commissioners, and after that £200 more. He made two groins and got a good depth of water at the harbour's mouth; but it was thought he charged as much again as he need have done for the work. However, it was concluded, that nothing could effectually secure the harbour, but such walls as he proposed. Some difficulty arose

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on the question, how, and with what materials they should be made, which was at length determined in favour of a proposition made by Sir Robert Scott, to execute the work in the same manner as the wall against the sea in Romney Marsh, and men were had from the Marsh for that purpose.* The work was begun in May, 1583. The walls were made of earth, chalk in the middle, and sleech on the outsides, and lined with fagots. Henry Gilford, esquire, captain of Archcliff Castle, was very industrious in promoting this work. Richard Barry, esquire, lieutenant of Dover Castle, undertook the cross wall, and Sir Thomas Scott the long wall. The former was made 90 feet broad at the bottom, 50 at the top, and 40 rods long; the latter 70 feet at the bottom, near 40 at the top, and in length 120 rods. Wonderful application and dexterity were used, so that in less than three months

* Sir James Hales was made treasurer to this work, with a salary of five shillings and eight-pence for every fifty pounds received or disbursed, and his clerk five pounds yearly. John Smith, expenditor, to have twenty pounds yearly, and his clerk five pounds. Mr. Diggs, surveyor general, to have twenty marks yearly, which he gave to his deputy, Alexander Mindge.—*Ancient Report of Dover Harbour*

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the whole inclusion of the harbour was finished, and then, at quarter flood, it admitted vessels of 50 tons, and at high water those of above 300 tons. The charge of the two walls, with the appurtenances, amounted to only *two thousand seven hundred pounds.* The small sluice, at first laid in the cross wall, was taken up, and one of 80 feet long, 16 feet broad, and 13 deep, was placed in its stead, which had two gates. This was a month in laying; during the whole of which time lord Cobham attended the work, and kept a table to encourage the workmen. The greatest diligence appeared in every one concerned in this most useful undertaking.

Mr. Harris says, "I have by me the original orders of a committee, appointed by the authority of king James the First,* in the fourth year of his reign, wherein several things were appointed to be done to this pier, and a receiver, paymaster, surveyor, purveyor, and clerk, chosen accordingly. They ordered the

* These commissioners were Sir F. Fane, Sir G. Fane, Sir Thomas Fane, Sir Thomas Waller, Sir Thomas Harflect, Sir George Perkins, knights; William Monins, Henry Finch, George Byng, esquires; the mayor of Dover, Aaron Windebank, gent. and Edward Kemp, of Dover, jurat.

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master mason, William Taylor, to go over to Flushing, or parts adjacent, and provide a carpenter for finishing the timber work about the new sluice. They appointed also the uppermost dam of the new sluice to be taken away, in order to come at, and clear the foundation; and that the inner or hinder part of the north head should be built up answerable to the fore part, to keep the beach out of the haven at that place; which in a raging sea used to be cast over the tops of those small piles which were placed there by stickles."

The charter granted by James the First, dated the 6th of October, 1606, states the great utility of Dover harbour, for the preservation of shipping; the injury it has received at different periods, by storms, and the raging of the sea, so that scarce any ship can get in without great damage, or danger of being lost; and the necessity of repairing it. It then names eleven commissioners, and incorporates them by the title of *Warden and Assistants of the Port or Harbour of Dover*, who have power to adjust all matters and things appertaining to the said port; of which eleven, the lord warden of the Cinque Ports for the time

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being, shall be principal; the lieutenant of Dover Castle the second; and the mayor of Dover, for the time being, the third. They are invested with full power to name successors in case of death, and to have a common seal to serve for all causes and business of themselves or their successors; the seal to be in the custody of the lord warden, or his lieutenant of the Castle for the time being. It also empowers them to chuse their officers; to appoint a house of council, and to make bye laws and inflict penalties; to have power to purchase, receive, and possess goods, chattels, lands and tenements, in fee and perpetuity; and to let and assign the same. It then grants "the back of the Pier or Harbour-ground to the Warden and Assistants of Dover Harbour, as it lies without South-gate, or Snargate, extending north-east to a tenement or messuage then Mr. Mitchell's, near the Pier; and south-west to Archcliff Bulwark, and its bridge, from the rocks and cliffs there, unto the outermost shore of the great standing water, called the Great Pent, or the Pent Wall, and unto the Port itself called the Harbour of Dover, and unto the inwardmost

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bound of the sea there, called the low-water mark.*

Previous to the granting of this charter, the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town, surrendered their right of cranage, sluiceage, ballastage, harbourage or tonnage of strangers, capstanage, wharfage, &c. to king James the First, by deed, bearing date the 17th of January, 1606, which was confirmed on the 10th of June the same year. These rights were afterwards granted to the harbour, by the charter of 1606.

From this time until the year 1700, the harbour was kept in repair by several grants from government, and appears to have continued in a respectable state through great part of the seventeenth century; for we find, that in the year 1652, a squadron of English men of war, of the fourth rate, came into the harbour, cleaned and victualled within the piers, many of which sailed out the next day. At this time it contained twenty-two feet

* At this day all the ground south-west of where Snargate formerly stood, to Archcliff Fort, with very little exception, is held by lease from the Warden and Assistants of Dover Harbour.

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water at spring tides.* King Charles the Second ascribed a great part of the success gained in his maritime wars, to the services rendered by this harbour. In 1689, seventy sail of merchantmen were driven in by storm, without anchors or cables, worth at least £140,000, the whole of which would most probably have been lost, or taken by the enemy, but for the salutary aid this harbour afforded them.

The report of the committee of the 12th of February, 1699, informs us, that it was at that time in danger of becoming totally useless; and was in so bad a state, that the packet boats, stationed between this place and the continent, could enter with safety only at spring tides. The captains therefore petitioned the commissioners of the post office to be permitted to land the mail at Deal, until the harbour should be repaired, which was accordingly granted.

In consequence of the above report, another act was obtained for repairing it in 1700, which cost the sum of £488. 14s. 11d. as appears by the harbour books. This act enabled them to borrow money at six per cent. A

* MS. Report of the committee concerning Dover Harbour, Feb. 12, 1699.

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considerable sum was obtained at this rate of interest, and expended in repairs, together with the revenue of the harbour, which was then very inconsiderable, exclusive of the tonnage on shipping. The total produce of the two acts of parliament, from the first of May, 1700, to the first of May, 1717, amounted to £20,896. 5s. which was upwards of 9000 less than the estimate. The total expenditure during this period was £20,136. 13s. 1d. so that there remained in the treasurer's hands £759. 11s. 11d. This sum was very inadequate to any great undertaking, particularly as the harbour at the time was again represented to be in a decayed state. The report of the committee, dated the 17th of February, 1717, states, "that if the piers were not kept up, the harbour, and two thirds of the town of Dover, would be utterly lost." This report produced a farther grant, and the following year the pier heads were repaired; and the head to the south-west of the harbour, called Cheeseman's head, was lengthened, and extended to low-water mark; but still the strong south-west winds at times brought such quantities of beach between the piers, as rendered the harbour useless for many days

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together. To remedy this evil, lord Aylmer, then lord warden of the Cinque Ports, employed captain John Perry to survey it. In his report, contained in a letter to lord Aylmer, dated November, 1718, he recommends several great works,* particularly jetties, or break-waters to be built, two or three to the west of the pier, and five or six to the eastward. But nothing was done at this time in consequence of the survey; perhaps the estimate, which was more than £35,000. was deemed too expensive to be undertaken with their finances, and the plan was laid aside.

It seems that government began now to despair of making Dover Harbour of that utility which the situation deserved, and to turn its attention to other parts of the channel; for in 1723, an act passed, which took two thirds of the tonnage duty from Dover, and appropriated it to repairing the harbour at Rye.† Time has sufficiently proved the folly

* This report, although dated November, 1718, was not noticed until 1721, when it was published by captain Perry himself, after remaining in the hands of lord Aylmer nearly three years. See captain Perry's account of Daggenham Breach, and reports on the ports of Dover, and Dublin, page 112.

† This was afterwards reduced to a moiety, and con-

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of this transfer; for thereby the harbour of Dover has been deprived of that benefit, which it has been impossible for the other to obtain.

Thus contracted in its finances, nothing was carried forward, except the necessary repairs, from this period, until 1737, when the present cross wall was faced on both sides with Portland stone, and new gates were built at the entrance of the basin. This was finished in 1738; and the following year the swing bridge was erected across the entrance, from the harbour to the basin.

Many favourable circumstances began now to increase the revenue of the harbour. The rents of the houses built on the ground granted by the charter were much improved; the lands left to it by will* were also increased in value,

tinued so until the year 1797, when by an act of the legislature, the proportion for the use of Rye harbour was ordered to be discontinued.

* Henry Matson, late of Dover, merchant, by will, bearing date the 12th of October, 1720, left to the warden and assistants of Dover harbour, 150l. a year in lands, to be expended in repairs on condition of "keeping the trunnel holes stopped in the piles of Dover harbour." No particular lands belonging to his estate, are mentioned in this will; but Solton farm, and Diggs Place, were alloted to answer the purposes of it, by a decree of the court of Chancery, in 1722; allowing a perpetual annuity from Solton of forty pounds, to the relations of Mr. Matson.

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and the tonnage duty* not inconsiderable. Notwithstanding these advantages, the expense has far exceeded the income.

The whole of the expenditure for repairs, from the first of May, 1737, to the first of May, 1757, amounted to the sum of 22,226l. 4s. 2d. During this time, not only the above work was executed, but the north and south pier heads were re-built, Cheeseman's head repaired, the gates and bridge built at the entrance of the

In 1799, an act passed the legislature for the redemption and sale of the land tax, which empowered all corporate bodies to sell any part of their possessions, to redeem the land tax of the remaining part; in consequence of which, the Solton estate was disposed of in 1800, to the late Mr. Thomas Hatton, of Buckland, subject to the annuity; since which time, it has been sold to Mr. William Coleman, of Dover Priory, who is the present possessor. Diggs Place is still in the possession of the warden and assistants, and forms part of the present revenue of the harbour.

* The average receipt of the tonnage duty for 12 years of peace was about £2526, per annum; and for 12 years of war about £1800. Dover harbour, however, now benefits considerably by the act of 47th Geo. 3d. passed in 1807; which restores the old tonnage duty of three-pence per ton on all shipping from 20 to 300 tons, passing from, to, or by Dover, or coming into the harbour, except ships in ballast, or those wholly laden with coals, grindstone, purbeck, or portland stones; and in lieu of such exemption, imposes a duty of one penny halfpenny for every chaldron of coals, and the same for every ton of grindstone, purbeck, or portland stones. The average tonnage duty is now estimated at about £11,000 per annum to Michaelmas, 1822.

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pent, the ground made firm on the present rope walk, by mixing the mud from the pent with the beach, and the head under the castle fall built. The latter was begun in 1753, and built 100 feet into the sea, and in 1754 was extended to its full length of 167 feet.

Soon after this period, there was a general complaint, that large sums had been granted for a harbour at Dover, which could not be made use of when most wanted. In consequence of these complaints, the commissioners applied to Mr. Smeaton to survey it, and he made his report in 1769; but as his plan promised no certainty of success, and the commissioners had but little money to expend upon experiments, it was totally set aside.

While the earl of Holderness was warden of the Cinque Ports, he observed, that considerable sums had been expended on the harbour, without improvement; and he thought it his duty to inquire into the nature of it. For this purpose, he consulted the ancient pilots and mariners of the town, judging they were better acquainted with its local situation; but they gave such contradictory answers to his questions, that he was convinced they had never attended to the matter. It then became

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necessary to employ some person, who, by his skill and abilities, might assist them in counteracting the difficulties they had to contend with. Mr. Nickalls was appointed to this situation, who delivered his report in April, 1782. The management of the works was submitted to the care of this gentleman for some years; but after expending much money, and the harbour not appearing to benefit equal to the expectations of the warden and assistants, his services were at last dispensed with.

After Mr. Nickalls had quitted the direction of the harbour, the care of it was undertaken by Mr. Oxenden (now Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.) one of the commissioners, who bestowed on it a great portion of his time and attention. During his management, in the year 1791, sixty-five feet of the north head, at the extreme part next the sea, was taken down, and re-built in a substantial and masterly manner.

In the storm, in January, 1808, a considerable length of the old work, on the inside of the north pier head, was beaten down by the waves. Mr. Moon, the harbour master, undertook to repair 195 feet of this work, and he completed it with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his employers.

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On the 22nd of April, 1811, Mr. Moon, considering the insufficiency of every means that had yet been devised to obviate the difficulties arising from the bar at the entrance of the harbour, and also that the south head, which was in a very decayed state, must necessarily be rebuilt, proposed the rebuilding of this head with a passage or channel in it, which should begin with a stone arch, and proceed to a certain point, where a basin should be formed, from which it should branch out in three directions, and open directly on the beach. A stream of water was to rush with great rapidity through these branches, the force of which, it was hoped, would carry the beach away before it. The water for this purpose was to be confined by cutting off, by a wall of 460 feet in length, the southern angle of the outer harbour, which had been hitherto nearly useless; and the space so enclosed was to be yet further increased on the opposite side, by taking down the houses on one side of the street, called Crane-street, and building a new quay within 35 feet of the other side of the street. On the south angle of this enclosed space, he recommended a dry dock to be formed for the repair of shipping.

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As a further supply, and in aid of the water so enclosed, he recommended bringing the water from the inner basin to the enclosed space, by passing it within the quay leading from the one to the other.

This extensive plan fully met with the approbation of the board; and Mr. Moon was appointed superintendant and engineer, under whose direction it has been fully completed after several years labour, and at very considerable cost, but not without answering the purposes nearly to the extent calculated. These improvements cannot fail to encrease the celebrity of the Town and Port, and combined with others, to which the attention of the Wardens and Assistant of the Harbour have of late been directed, will ultimately advance the interest of the Inhabitants and promote its general prosperity.

In the present Sessions of Parliament, (1828,) a Bill has been introduced, by Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. (one of the Representatives for the County,) for the maintenance and further improvement of this Harbour, which induces us still to look for

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ward with a hope that the present board* will continue those laudable exertions which have raised it to its present estimation.

It is an opinion that the south pier head will be extended considerably further into the sea, in order to avoid the collection of beach at the entrance of the harbour; at the same time it is doubted whether it would not prove prejudicial to the new buildings on the Marine Parade, by exciting an encroachment of the sea in that quarter, which was evident a few years since when the stone head at the back of the south pier extended further out. The buildings alluded to are both an ornament and acquisition to the town, and being erected on building leases from the Wardens and Assistants of the harbour, it is the mutual interest of the commissioners and proprietors that they should receive every possible protection. We shall speak more fully of them when noticing the Marine Library

* The commissioners are The Right Honorable the earl of Liverpool, warden of the Cinque Ports; Robert Henry Jenkinson, esq. deputy warden; John Shipdem, esq. mayor of Dover (1828;) Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. Sir Brook William Brydges, bart. Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. Sir J. W. H. Brydges, knt. William Deedes, Thomas Papillon, and William Hammond, esquires.

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The sole direction of the harbour is now under his care; and if it is justifiable to draw conclusions from what he has already accomplished, we have hopes, in a proper time, to see it in a most respectable state.

The depth of water, at spring tides, is from eighteen to twenty feet, and at neap tides, about fourteen feet. Dover harbour may now therefore be considered the best dry harbour on this coast, notwithstanding the immense sums that have been expended at other parts since the year 1730. The following circumstances will prove the above assertion, beyond the possibility of doubt.

In 1792, the Berkhout Dutch East Indiaman sprung a leak in a gale, and was in great danger of being wrecked on the coast of France, between Calais and Graveline. As soon as the intelligence reached Dover, a cutter sailed within an hour to its assistance,* *and brought the ship into Dover harbour,* drawing nearly twenty feet water, and mea-

* Too much praise cannot be given to the Dover seamen on these lamentable occasions. When the lives of their fellow creatures are in danger, their own seem of little consequence. Whoever saw their endeavours to save the men from the Boulogne boat, on the 6th of September,

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suring almost 800 tons. This ship was formerly a man of war, of fifty guns, in the service of the States of Holland.

In addition to this, we cannot omit to notice the recent accommodation which Dover harbour has given to shipping of very considerable burden. After the peace was concluded, in 1814, a considerable part of our cavalry returned from the south of France by land, and embarked at Calais and Boulogne for Dover harbour; where upwards of *thirty sail of large transports*, some of them measuring 500 tons, were accommodated, at one and the same time, with commodious situations, and landed their troops and horses without the least difficulty or accident.

From these particulars we may naturally conclude, that while all the other ancient havens on this coast have fallen to decay, Dover harbour is at least equal to what it ever was, and still capable of great improvement.

The want of useful harbours on our coast, particularly in times of war with the Dutch,

1785, will readily subscribe to the justice of this remark. These endeavours were voluntary, and without any expectation of reward. By their exertions the crew were restored to their families, and the inhabitants shewed their approbation by a most liberal subscription.

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or any other of the northern powers, when considerable numbers of king's ships are stationed in the Downs, has sufficiently shewn the advantages that might arise from that of Dover; the situation of which, and vicinity to the French coast, with many other considerations, make the general advantages of it, in a more improved state, of the utmost consequence to the nation at large. It is well known to seamen, that winds often blow so as to favour the passage of ships up channel, and to the eastward, but which will prevent our ships coming out of the Downs by the south-sand-head to intercept them; and that by the time we can get to sea through the Gull Stream, the enemy have gained the wind so much upon us, as to render pursuit of little consequence. How much greater, therefore, would be the utility of Dover, could government be made sensible of its probable advantages, and endeavour to admit king's ships within the piers. Sir Walter Raleigh, so long since as the reign of queen Elizabeth, was decidedly of this opinion, as appears by a memorial presented by him to the queen, from which we shall insert the following extract:

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"No promontory, town, or haven in Christendom, is so placed by nature and situation, both to gratify friends and annoy enemies, as this town of Dover; no place is so settled to receive and deliver intelligence for all matters and actions in Europe, from time to time; no town is by nature so settled, either to allure intercourse by sea, or to train inhabitants by land, to make it great, fair, rich, and populous; nor is there in the whole circuit of this famous island, any port, either in respect of security and defence, or of traffic or intercourse, more convenient, needful, or rather of necessity to be regarded, than this of *Dover*; situated on a promontory next fronting a puissant foreign king, and in the very streight, passage, and intercourse of almost all the shipping in Christendom. And if that our renowned king Henry the Eighth, your majesty's father, found how necessary it was to make a haven at Dover, (when Sandwich, Rye, Camber, and others, were good havens, and Calais was also in his possession) and yet spared not to bestow of his treasure so great a mass, in building that pier, which then secured a probable means to perform the same; how much more is the same now needful, or

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rather of necessity, (those good havens being extremely decayed) no safe harbour being left in all the coast almost between Portsmouth and Yarmouth. Seeing then it hath pleased God to give unto this realm such a situation for a port and town, as all Christendom hath not the like, and endowed the same with all commodities by land and sea, that can be wished, to make the harbour allure intercourse, and maintain inhabitants; and that the same once performed must be advantageous to the revenue, and augment the welfare of the realm in general; and both needful and necessary, as well for the succouring and protecting friends, as annoying and offending enemies, both in war and peace; methinks there remaineth no other deliberation in this case, but how most sufficiently, and with greatest perfection possible, most speedily the same may be accomplished."

We will not pretend to determine how far time may have rendered this measure unnecessary, since the above letter was written. As the situation, however, is not changed, many arguments contained in it still have their force, and must ever remain the same.

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Before the year 1803, the leases of lands belonging to Dover harbour, were considered as renewable every twenty-one years. This had been the general, and almost invariable practice, since the grant of the charter in 1606; and such had been the confidence placed in the wardens and assistants for a continuance of this renewal, that the estates had ever been considered as secure, and of equal value with freeholds. In the harbour sessions for 1802, this security, which had continued for nearly two centuries, experienced a considerable depression; it having been generally understood, that the warden and assistants, at this board, had determined to make some material alterations in the system of renewing the leases, to the prejudice and disadvantage of the leaseholders. Impressed with this idea, the tenants took the alarm; a meeting was consequently called early in 1803, and a memorial on the subject was presented to the warden and assistants, at a board held the 30th of August, in that year.

This memorial stated the great and unexpected alarm of the leaseholders, from having heard of intended alterations, to their prejudice, in the ancient and established system of

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renewing their leases; and which, if carried into effect, would materially injure some thousands of the inhabitants, and involve property to an immense amount.

That the manner of granting their leases had for its basis the ancient usage of the harbour board, established in 1606; which derived an additional weight from an indorsement on the printed leases, adopted by the board in 1732, enjoining the leaseholders to a renewal of their leases within a prescribed time, before the old ones expired. That by the confidence thus raised, the leaseholders had expended immense sums in building, regarding their tenure as equally secure with freeholds, subjected only to a fixed rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound on the poor's rate.

That the practice of the harbour board, where buildings had been taken for the purposes of the harbour, had been in strict conformity to this system of renewal, the proprietors having always received a full compensation for them as freeholds. That the original annual value of the harbour grounds, at the time of the charter being granted, was only twenty-one pounds four shillings; and that, by this confidence, it was at this time

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worth between six and seven hundred pounds yearly; and that, should this confidence be abandoned, it was likely, in a course of years, to return to its original state.*

That their case was of a peculiar nature, and required to be considered solely upon its own ground.†

This memorial was presented to the board on the 30th of August, 1803, as before stated. The question remained undetermined however for nine years; when, at a board of the honorable warden and assistants, holden the 31st of August, 1812, the following resolutions were agreed to, and published by their order.

"That leases of all such parts of the harbour estates in the town, to which there is no claim arising out of possession, shall be granted at their full value.

* How far this supposition may be just, time only can determine. The method of granting leases every twenty-one years, which obtained prior to the year 1803, certainly held out a confidence to the leaseholders which no other system can create. We may therefore naturally conclude, that the estates will not improve in value by the present system.

† The memorial was accompanied by some general Observations on Dover Harbour; but as they were principally confined to the subject of that memorial, which is now finally determined, we think it useless to insert them.

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"That the leases of all the other estates in the town, (with the exception of the houses in Paradise Pent) shall be called in, and cancelled, and new leases granted for sixty-one years, from Lady-day next, at 3s. 6d. in the pound, upon their fair annual value, the interest of those persons whose leases are unexpired being duly considered. The new leases to contain a clause of renewal, at the end of twenty-one years, upon such terms as the board shall then think just and equitable.

"That the above resolutions be made known to the leaseholders by the register, and that such of them as shall be desirous of taking out their leases upon those terms, do signify the same to the register, on or before the 6th day of April next, or they will be precluded from the benefit of these terms.

"That leases be granted of the houses in Paradise Pent, for the term of ninety-nine years, commencing from the time the leasees respectively paid for the grant of their original leases, at the same ground rents which are now paid."

Thus was this long-agitated question, which involved property to a great amount, finally set at rest. Time must determine how far the

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present system is superior to the last. That it will better the immediate property of the harbour, we are very willing to allow; but we have very serious doubts, whether that property will increase in the next 200 years, in the same proportion it has done in the last. But this is only matter of opinion, as it is not in the power of man to look far into futurity. We cannot, however, help expressing our thoughts, that had the warden and assistants continued the old practice of granting leases for twenty-one years, renewable, with this exception only, not at 2s. 6d. in the pound by the poor's rate, but at the same sum by a fair valuation at the time of granting the lease, the leaseholder would have been better satisfied with his tenure, and the harbour estates would have continued in a progressive state of improvement, in a much greater degree than by the present system. The ground rent of 3s. 6d. in the pound upon the fair annual value, is too heavy to insure much improvement; and the clause of renewal at the end of twenty-one years, being indefinite, is not calculated to remove the objection, or to inspire much confidence. It is therefore very probable that the pier liberty of Dover

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will, in the course of the next fifty years, be confined to houses of trade, and the dwellings of those persons who have immediate connexion with the harbour.

By the charter, the right of electing new members is vested in the warden and assistants, and it appears to be the prevailing idea at the board, that no Dover gentleman is eligible to the situation. That the commissioners named in the charter are all country gentlemen, (with the exception of the mayor of Dover) is certain; but at that time this might arise from causes which do not exist at the present day. That there are many gentlemen, now resident in the town of Dover, fully competent to the situation, in point of ability and integrity, no one will attempt to deny; and whose knowledge, gained from many years observation of the harbour during the winter months, might be of essential service to the concern. The mayor of Dover being named in the first commission sufficiently proves, that gentlemen of the town were not intended by the charter to be excluded.

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THE CASTLE.

Before the year 1787, these noted and extensive buildings were suffered to crumble into ruins, without ever having the scattered accounts of them collected from our various resources, for the information of the curious traveller. For the want of some guide to direct him in his inquiries, he could then only view the walls and towers as he passed; and, after reflecting on the changes which time had made, in this once important fortification, return fatigued with mounting the hill, and with as little satisfaction as he ascended it. The want of such a guide had long been lamented by many travellers, and perhaps without ever considering the time and trouble it would take, to collect and compare the various and contradictory accounts of this castle, dispersed in so many authors, and to reconcile them with the history of the arts. This deficiency has, however, been supplied by a late ingenious clergyman of Dover; who, in the above year, published "A Brief History

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of Dover Castle," well worthy the notice of travellers, which is now become very scarce, and from which this short account of it is principally selected.*

The old manuscripts, chronicles, and historians, appear to be very erroneous, in the first part of the history of Dover Castle; several of them are mere transcripts from each other; and the few truths they contain, are blended with strange and inconsistent stories.

A fault will be found, upon examination, to run through many of our ancient writers: and that is, their searching after founders of towers and castles, in an age when even probability cannot countenance them.

It is frequently asserted in our old chronicles, and from them transcribed into our local and more general histories, that Dover Castle was built by Julius Cæsar. Many who have visited these ruins have been satisfied with this idle report; but by the works still remaining, we may safely venture to say, that

* The same gentleman, in 1814, published a more extensive work, in two vols. quarto, containing a general history of the town and Castle, with some account of the Cinque Ports.

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they bear evident marks of having been raised in different and very distant periods of our history.

The three leading characteristical parts of ground-plans and buildings, on this hill, are Roman, Saxon, and Norman, but when, or by whom each part was raised, and for what particular purpose, it remains to be determined, by attending to the masonry, and the different methods of fortification, and considering when they were probably introduced into our island.

The Roman fortifications, and all the works we can now trace of that enterprising and warlike people, upon the hill, near Dover, are bounded by the deep ditch, and it will be a vain attempt to search after any military works of the Romans in the castle beyond it.

The form of the camp, the ditch, the parapet, and the octagon building, all point out the hand of the Roman engineer and the Roman architect. It was no uncommon thing for them, where the ground would admit of it, to make their camp in the form of a parallelogram, with the angles rounded off, and to secure it with a deep ditch, and a high parapet. This appears to have been the original plan

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of the Roman camp on this hill, before it was altered, either by the Saxons or the Normans. The historians who have ascribed this work to Julius Cæsar, did not attend to the place of his landing, the time he was there, nor the difficulties he had to encounter to fill up his time, without employing himself in building castles and towers.

To determine whether he built a castle or tower on the hill, near Dover, during his first expedition, we have only to attend to the reception he met with from the natives on the shore, the damage he sustained in his fleet by a storm, and the time he was confined in his camp; and the result must be, that he could not march so far from his ships, in an enemy's country, to build a tower.

As the same emperor made a second descent upon Britain the following year, and according to several of our historians, very probably at the same place; it is next to be considered, whether he was not fully employed during the months he continued here, without fortifying any other place than the ground he encamped upon.

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If he waited only two days on the coast at his arrival, for that part of his fleet he left behind him, and spent ten days more in refitting his ships, which had suffered severely by tempestuous weather; he could not have above three weeks to fight his battles, to ravage the country, to form alliances, and conclude treaties, with different and very distant states; and if he did only one quarter part of what some of our historians have mentioned, he never had any time to erect a single tower on the hill, near Dover.

This was the last expedition of the Romans to Britain until the year of Christ forty-three; it will therefore be in vain to look for any Roman building in this island until the reign of Claudius Cæsar.

Whether this emperor was excited by an ambitious desire of a triumph, or by any injury he had received from the Britons, is uncertain; but he determined, in the third year of his reign, to attempt the conquest of our island; and sent over Aulus Plautius, a general of consular dignity, with an army, who was successful in his first attempt on the natives. If we can depend on the credit of a Roman historian, he reduced part of Britain into

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the form of a Roman province, and placed a colony of veterans to secure it.

As this attempt was prosperous, it encouraged Claudius Cæsar to send over Publius Ostonius Scapula, another general of rank, in the year of Christ forty-nine; who, finding the natives inclined to an insurrection, immediately determined to disarm such as he suspected, and to build forts or castles to awe the rest. This is the first authentic account of there being any Roman masonry in this kingdom.

There are several reasons why they should fix on the hill near Dover for a camp, on their first settling in our island. The garrison could not only defend the small works they there cast up against a superior force; but it could command the harbour, for receiving a reinforcement from the continent, or securing a retreat to it, if necessary, by the assistance of their ships. We may therefore conclude, that Aulus Plautius fixed his colony of veterans here, before forts were built in the interior parts of the country; besides, it is the nearest part of Britain to the opposite shore.

If we admit this conjecture, we may date the beginning of Dover Castle, or so much of

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it as appears to be a Roman work, between the years of Christ forty-three and forty-nine.

As the Romans seemed now determined upon the conquest of Britain, and were obliged frequently to cross and re-cross the sea, it was necessary, that their passage to and from the continent might be safe for their ships, to erect a light-house upon the high lands, on each side the channel. The advantages of having such a guide to a safe harbour, protected by their friends, were too great to be overlooked by the Romans; for without it they would have been exposed to frequent shipwrecks, by coming upon the coast in the dark; and liable to the hostile attacks of the natives, whose haunts they were at first unacquainted with.

From these reasons we are led to conclude, that the octagon building was originally designed for a Roman light-house, and watch tower; and erected either by Aulus Plautius, or Publius Ostonius Scapula.

The foundation of this building is laid in a bed of clay; a method which was usually practised by the Roman masons, and which is said to be one of the criterions of a Roman work; but the materials and the masonry in

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this tower, both declare it of a very high antiquity.

The tiles are of the usual thickness of Roman tiles, but of different dimensions; and some of them appear to have been cast in a mould peculiar to the makers of them, at this place; but what is most singular in the form of the tiles is, their having a projection at the narrower end, on each side, of about one inch and three quarters, and an inch and a half wide, with a space left of the same dimensions at each angle at the opposite end; that, by reversing the tiles when laid in the wall, the projecting part might drop into that space, like a half dove-tail; which rendered it impossible for them to slip from each other.

The form of this tower is octagonal without, but within a square, and the sides of the square, and of the octagon, are each about fourteen feet. The thickness of the wall to the marks of the first floor is about ten feet. Time has impaired this tower very materially; and it is now impossible to determine how high the walls were raised.

Though it is difficult to say whether this tower was ever used as a place of defence by the Romans, there can be but little doubt

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ot its having been applied to this purpose by the Normans.

The masonry on each side of the openings within the building is very different from the original work; and the spaces left in the wall for what we now call the windows, are much wider at the bottom, than the old arch on the top. If they were intended at first only to give light, they were afterwards converted to loop-holes, which were left almost close under the arch; and there were steps from the bottom to ascend them, as appears by the present sloopings in the wall. The arch over the original entrance on the east side, is about six feet wide, and still perfect. The other arches, which are damaged, have suffered more by the hand of violence, and an idle curiosity in breaking off the matarials to try their hardness, than either by age, or the effects of the weather.

This tower has been cased over, and very probably in the reign of Henry the Fifth, Erpingham being then lord warden of the Castle: his arms (two bars and a canton) are placed on a stone on the north side of it. The casing is now dropping off in many places, and the old work is again exposed to

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the weather. The last use made of it, was to contain a ring of bells, which Sir George Rooke, by his interest, removed to Portsmouth; and the board of ordnance, soon after, for the sake of a trifling sum, disposed of the lead which covered them, and left perhaps one of the most ancient pieces of masonry in this kingdom open to the corroding effects of the sea air, and to be mouldered away by the violent attacks of every winter storm.

The last and only remaining pieces of masonry in the Roman fortification, are the body and tower of the church; which, though not so old as the adjoining building, still retain in their present state, striking marks of ancient workmanship. The learned antiquaries have all adopted the same opinion, that it was either built by a Roman architect, or with the materials of some dilapidated edifice, left by them on the hill, when they quitted this island.

Our monkish chronicles, and several of our old historians after them, have ascribed the building of this church, (which is in the form of a cross,) and St. Martin's, near the city of Canterbury, to Lucius, whom they suppose to have been a provincial king in

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Britain, by the courtesy of the Romans. He probably reigned in Kent between the years of Christ one hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and eighty-three. The general and prevailing opinion of those who have visited these ruins is, that the church was originally built out of the decayed works of the Romans; the Roman tiles being seen in almost every part of it, and placed they say without any regularity. But an attentive observer will discover, that the masonry, in whatever age it was built, was carried on by a regular plan, a few trifling instances excepted, through the whole building; but it may be difficult to determine, whether it was erected by a British, a Roman, a Saxon, or a Norman architect.

In all the masonry, ancient or modern, whether Roman, Saxon, Norman, or English, one general rule is pursued by the different artists; which is, the carrying up their buildings with squared materials, when they raised their walls with flints, or rubbles, or such rough stones as they found upon the spot. Now it is evident, upon a very slight inspection, that the angles of this fabrick were all originally formed with tiles, cast in the Roman manner;

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which proves that the artists had no stone they could square for the purpose near their work; for when they had, they were never at the trouble of casting tiles.

The parts of the angles which now appear to have been raised with an irregular intermixture of stones and tiles, are the patch works of repairers, who have, from time to time, let in squared stones at such places, where the hand of violence could have easily damaged the first work; and where the storms, which have been beating upon this edifice for ages, washed out the mortar, and left the tiles to drop out for the want of a support.

Those who conclude, from its present appearance, that this church was raised out of the ruins of a Roman building, must have an imperfect idea of the skill and taste of the architects who were invited from the continent, who had studied in the best schools, and practised from the best models of Greece and Rome.

There are other places in this edifice beside the angles, where the tiles may appear, upon a cursory view, to have been laid by the architect without any regular plan; yet,

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upon a close inspection of the inside of the walls, it will be found they were intended to form openings for windows. Many of the tiles were no doubt cast for particular parts of the work; as they were generally too hard to cut with any regularity.

To the repairs we may add several alterations made in this church at different and distant times, which have been carried on according to the taste of the architect employed in superintending the work. The original windows were all formed with tiles; and the arches were turned with the same materials; and they are still to be traced in several places in the walls, where they have been stopped up, and windows with stone frames put in, which are also far from being modern.

The first roof of this church was a very flat one. When that failed, a second was put on, very high and steep; and if we may judge by the present appearance of the walls, three new windows were put in at each side of the church, above the old ones. In the course of time a new alteration followed, and a roof was constructed flatter than the second, but higher than the first. The heights of these roofs may be traced by the marks still remaining on the south-west side of the tower..

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After examining the outside of the church, it will be necessary to enter it, in order to view the tower, which is supported on four lofty arches. The pilasters on the east and west sides of the tower are carried up with tiles, and the arches are turned with them; that on the east side is still very perfect, and both are simi-circular.

The arches which support the north and south sides of the tower are modern, compared with the others, and leave but little doubt of this building having suffered by the northern barbarians. The pilasters are carried up with squared stone, with a returned bead, and the bead is continued round the front of an eliptical arch. One of these pilasters has since been under-set, and the bead is discontinued in the last work. This masonry is not to be compared for antiquity with the other part of the building; and where time is now again crumbling it away, we may trace the joining between the new and the old work.

The pilasters built with tiles have been under-set with Norman stone; and several courses of tiles have been taken out, to put in a stone impost moulding on the tops of

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the pilasters, that they might appear more uniform when plaistered over. There are several circular windows, and others with semi-circular arches, in the tower, and all of them formed with tiles of the Roman kind.

By the triple columns in the angles of the tower, and the vousseirs spreading from their capitals, part of the work seems to have been added since the Saracenic or Gothic masonry was introduced into Britain.

As there is such a mixture of the works of different artists in the remaining ruins of this church, it will be very difficult to say from the workmanship, when, or by whom, it was first built. Our monkish writers, and our historians after them, have run the antiquity of this building up to the most remote ages of Christianity in our island. But as this early period is very dark and confused, we are left in much ignorance and uncertainty, with respect to what passed here, until the arrival of Augustine the monk, about the year of Christ 596.

We are informed, that Augustine re-consecrated this church, which had been profaned by pagan worship. He dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and publicly said mass in it.

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Eadbald, the son of Ethelbert, having been governor of the Castle, after the death of his father, succeeded to the kingdom of Kent, and we are told he founded a college to this church; and some of our manuscripts and chronicles say for twenty-four, others for twenty-two, but Darel says only for six canons, and a provost. It is difficult now to determine the scite of this religious house; but it is very probable that the church was built by some of the first masons who arrived here from the continent, after the Saxon conversion; and in the place of the one of plaister raised by Eadbald; because the monks could retire here in safety, and exercise the duties of their office without fear of interruption, by any sudden invasion of the enemy. Much doubt is entertained, whether there be any religious fabrick in the county, which can boast a higher antiquity than some parts of this ruin; and we may place the foundation of it, between the first arrival of the artists from the continent, and the reign of Alfred.

Three chaplains were formerly allowed to this Castle; and they were permitted to wear

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the habits of prebends, on account of the dignity and antiquity of the place. The first chaplain said mass to the governor at the high altar; the second to the marshalmen and officers, at ten o'clock, at the altar of the Virgin Mary; and the third, to the soldiers, at nine o'clock, at the north end of the chapel of relics.

After the reformation, when superstition was driven by royal authority from this church, the very appearance of religion soon retired from its altars. The chaplains were reduced to one; and the service was regularly performed until the year 1690; but, at the present time, the chaplain and the inhabitants of the Castle are no farther acquainted with each other than by name.

In this church, several persons of family and note have been interred. In the chapel, which contained the grand altar, Weever says, "Lieth Robert Ashton, knight, who was admiral of the fleet, chief justice of Ireland, lord treasurer, and one of the executors to the last will of Edward the Third. He was descended from the Ashtons, of Ashton-under-Line, in the county of

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Lancaster.* He gave the great bell to this church.

On the right hand side of the south chapel, there was formerly a marble coffin, which contained the remains of Henry Howard, earl of Northamton, and lord warden of the Five Ports, in the reign of James the First; who died in 1614. Of this nobleman it was said, that he was the most learned among the nobility, and the most noble among the learned. A few years ago, there was remaining in the walls of the chapel a thick stone,† with an inscription to his memory; and giving information, that in this place stood likewise a monument, in memory of the said earl;‡

* A part of the stone which contained the effigy of Sir Robert Ashton, with the inscription, remained in the church a few years since; but there was not any thing to be seen on it, except the grooves which contained the brass work.

† This stone has been wontonly broken, and the remains buried in the rubbish.

‡ Walpole gives some extracts from the pocket-book of Nicholas Stone, the statuary, in which the history of his works was fully recorded by himself, and which contained the following memorandum.

"1615. Agreed with Mr. Griffin for to make a tomb "for my lord of Northamton, and to set it in Dover "Castle, for which I had 500l. well payed. I made master "Isaac James a partner with me in courtesy, because

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whose body and monument, by reason of the ruinous condition of this chapel, were removed, A. D. 1696, to the chapel of the hospital of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent.

Darel mentions one William Capeldike, lieutenant governor to Sir Edward Guildford, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, who was interred in this church, and had a fine monument erected to his memory. Sir James Blake, who died in the year 1632, was also interred in this church.

The ground behind the church is the burying place for the soldiers who die in the Castle; and though there are but few of them, who have had even a stone placed at the head of their grave, to perpetuate their memory; yet they are now nearly upon a level with those who have had monuments of sculptured marble, and plates of engraved brass, to inform the inquisitive traveller of their birth and rank; for alas! time, which levels all distinctions, will read us in this church a melancholy lecture on our vanity; and reflection will teach us how small the difference between

"he was my master three years, that was, two years of "my prentice, and one year journeyman."
Anecdotes of Painting, vol ii, page 42.

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the commander and the commanded in the mansions of death; when we find there is hardly a trace left here, of all the splendour of the rich and great. A few years since, another spot of ground was consecrated, on the north side of the Castle, without the walls, which is occasionally used as a burying ground for the soldiers.

Saxon Fortifications.

Having finished our remarks on the Roman camp, and the buildings within it, the next step will be to explain the Saxon fortifications; and to point out the different buildings which have been, and are now to be seen, within their works.

The Saxons being invited by Vortigern to assist him in his wars with the Picts and the Scots, and probably to protect him against his own subjects, who were not quite so well affected to him as he could wish; Hengist and Horsa, two Saxon chiefs, arrived at the Isle of Thanet with a reinforcement, between the years of Christ four hundred and forty-nine, and four hundred and fifty-five.

These new allies of the Britons, having been trained to war from their youth, soon

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checked the frequent incursions of the Picts and the Scots, and restored peace to Vortigern and his subjects. The unhappy divisions, which had long subsisted between the inhabitants in this island, greatly retarded the progress of masonry; and there is reason to believe, by the wars that soon followed, that the decline of the useful arts became rapid in this kingdom.

We are informed that Hengist, in the year of Christ four hundred and fifty-six, raised, and garrisoned several fortifications; and the important fortress of the Romans on this hill, was one of them. These rude and uncultivated barbarians had hitherto lived by war and plunder; and had been more attentive to destroy, than desirous to build forts and castles. The artificers had also fled to the continent for protection and employment; and remained there until religion and peace invited them to return back to their favorite island, which was a space of upwards of one hundred and fifty years.

There can be no doubt from what remains of the ancient masonry round the Saxon works, but that some parts of it were erected previous to the Norman conquest; yet as we

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have no records of the first founders of some of the most ancient of the walls and towers, and our monkish chronicles are so grossly erroneous upon this subject, it will be impossible to say with certainty, when, or by whom, they were first built.

Historians inform us, that Alfred, having learned prudence and caution, from the repeated instances he had experienced of the Danes ravaging his country, and the difficulties and dangers he had been obliged to encounter, began, as soon as the advantages he had gained over them would permit him, to secure the sea-coast; to build castles, and to fortify his towns with stone walls.

As the Danes infested this part of Kent, Dover Castle was too important a post to escape the notice of Alfred; and, if we may venture a conjecture, we shall ascribe the first Saxon fortifications of stones and mortar, to this truly great man.

History is silent in what manner, or how far he proceeded in the work; neither have we any light breaking in upon the subject, until the reign of Canute the Great, or Edward the Confessor.

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Soon after Godwin was created Earl of Kent, and governor of Dover Castle, he began to alter the original plan; and the first tower known to have been built in the exterior wall, before the Norman conquest, was erected by his order; and it is very probable, that his views in fortifying this Castle, were to secure himself from his enemies, in case of danger. If Alfred built the walls round the Saxon fortifications, with apartments for soldiers in the interior part of the works, they were very different from the present towers; which have been altered and repaired, until many of them look like modern work.

Clinton Tower—was built on the north-east side of the Roman fortress. The scite of it was not precisely known until 1794, when the workmen, while sinking the ground for a new road, dug up the last remains of the foundation. Jeffery Clinton, who commanded in this tower, took his surname from Clinton, in Oxfordshire. He was chamberlain to Henry the First, and chief justice of England.

Valence Tower—was on the south-east side of the Roman fortress. When it ceased to be a place of defence is not known; but at a very early period it was made use of for

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a mill for grinding corn, and was called Mill Tower. It was destroyed in the American war. William Valence, who commanded in this tower, gave his name to it. He was slain at the battle of Bayonne, in 1296.

Mortimer Tower—was a quadrangular one to defend the entrance at Colton Gate. The basement story was sunk several feet in the solid rock, and part of the walls are yet remaining under ground. Ralph de Mortimer, who commanded in this tower, was the son of Roger, who was allied to the duke of Normandy, and was a general in his army before he came to England. The castle at Wigmore was his principal seat.

Colton Gate and Square Tower—were built over the original entrance into the Saxon ground works. It was committed to the care of Fulbert de Dover, who appointed an officer to keep guard in it, and granted lands at Chilham for that purpose. The wall round the Roman rampart was connected with Colton gate; but the part of the wall to the angle was taken down in 1772. According to tradition, the college of the first canons was built in the quadrangle, enclosed by a wall from Colton to Harcourt tower.

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Harcourt Tower—was built on the south-west side, over a passage, enclosed by two parallel walls, leading from Peverell's tower. The two sides were supported by arches, to open a way to a Souterrain gate. It either took its name from the officer who commanded in it, or from the manor of Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, which was granted by William the First, for keeping ward in it.

Well Tower and Gate—This Tower derived its name from the well in it, which is about 380 feet deep, but when it was dug is uncertain; as it is not within the Roman fortress, it cannot claim a Roman origin. There is another well, near Colton Gate, which is more generally used by the garrison.

The Armourer's Tower.—The wall which enclosed the area between the Saxon and Roman fortress, connected the well with the Armourer's tower. In this building there was a forge for making and repairing arms. This tower was taken down in the alterations made in the years 1795 and 1796.

King Arthur's, or North Gate.—This gate led from the area before Palace gate into the Roman fortress, and there was a passage to the Roman works; and Earl Godwin's

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sally-port. Time and the hand of man, have destroyed all the connecting parts of these ancient works.

The gate-way into the Saxon Keep, facing the Roman camp, was formerly called Palace gate, because it immediately led to the south side of the Palace, now called the Keep; where there are still the grand stairs to the royal apartments, and the entrance into the other parts of the building. It was also called the subterranean gate; because there was a passage to it between two walls from Beauchamp's tower.

The Keep.—This noble tower is built upon Gundulph's plan, who was bishop of Rochester, and employed by William the Conqueror to draw designs for his castles. The foundation of it was laid about the year 1153, according to an ancient chronicle, by the advice of Henry, son of Henry the First. Mr. Lyon says, that the foundation of this building is upwards of twenty-four feet thick. The present entrance is on the south side of it; and by a grand flight of stone steps you ascend round the eastern side to the third story; on which, in Gundulph's castles, were the royal, or governor's apartments. The rooms are

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large and lofty; but they have very little, at this time, except strength and security, which can recommend them to our refined tastes.

This grand flight of stone steps was formerly secured with three pair of strong gates. By the first vestibule, on the right hand going up, there is a room, which was probably designed for the person who guarded the first gate. Opposite to this is another, adorned on every side with beautiful arches, richly embellished with zig-zag, and other work, and which are yet in good preservation: this, it is likely, was the chapel. The artist has been more lavish of his skill in these arches, than in those over the door, and on the side of the wall in the vestibule. Above this room is another, richly ornamented in a similar manner; which probably was a chamber.

Beneath the chapel and the first vestibule, was the dungeon for prisoners; and several persons of distinction have been confined here, at different times; but it is now only made use of as a prison for soldiers, when under close confinement.

There are galleries built in the walls, with loop-holes, to annoy the besiegers; and they are so closely contrived, that it would have

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been next to impossible for them to have hurt the beseiged, in any of the rooms, by shooting into them. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison; and that on the ground for stores. The window on the left hand, when we enter the Keep at the door fronting the first flight of steps, will convince us, what care our ancestors took to prevent an arrow, shot in at the loop-hole, from reaching to the room, so as to do any execution in it. The thickness of the wall gave them an opportunity of turning a slooping arch from the top of the aperture, in such a manner, that the height of the opening in the wall, within the room, might not exceed that of the bottom of the window or loop-hole. This being considerably above the ground, their warriors ascended to it by a flight of stone steps in the wall; and as the arch over their heads was turned to answer the ascent, or descent of the steps, an arrow shot into the aperture, with the least elevation, could never pass the thickness of the wall without striking some part of the arch.

The room over the chapel, and the small apartment near it, were the only separate retreats for royal visitors, or any other great

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personage, who might occasionally come to the castle.

In the year 1800, bomb proof arches were turned over the rooms in the Keep, at an immense expense.

In the north angle of the Keep we are told there is a well, which is now arched over; and it was this well which Harold, before his advancement to the throne, promised, upon his oath, to deliver up with the Castle to William, Duke of Normandy. He violated his oath, and the violation of it cost him his life.

Norman Fortifications.

We have now finished the interior building of the Castle: the walls and towers which surround it are since the Norman conquest, and must be considered as Norman work.

William, Duke of Normandy, after his successful battle at Hastings, in which Harold, king of England, was slain, and his army routed, judged it necessary, before he quitted the coast, to secure a place to retreat to, and to keep open a communication with Normandy by the assistance of his fleet, in case he should meet with a repulse. Dover Castle was the place fixed on: and as it was open

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then a noted fortification, he marched his army to beseige it, and it surrendered to him after a very feeble resistance. Bertram de Ashburnham was, at that time, constable of the Castle; and the conqueror beheaded him and his two sons, for not obeying his summons. William spent eight days here, in examining the works, and ordering the Castle to be fortified, to secure it against any future attempts of his enemies.

The conqueror knew the weak parts of the Castle; and thinking it of too much consequence to suffer it to be retaken by any neglect, he sent, soon after his coronation, Odo, bishop of Baieux, his brother, whom he created earl of Kent, justiciary of England, regent, and governor of Dover Castle, with a strong garrison to defend it for him, against any attack that might be made upon it.

This proud, avaricious, and imperious prelate, was more intent upon aggrandizing himself, than in promoting his brother's interest, and his government was marked by unbounded avarice, cruelty, and oppression. Having continued his rapine for fifteen or sixteen years in England, he began to harbour designs of advancing himself to the papal

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chair; but the king, suspecting his loyalty, and wishing to secure his treasure, consulted with archbishop Lanfranc how he should detain him, as he was hastening to depart for Italy, without offending the ecclesiastics in his realm. Lanfranc, not disposed to favour the schemes of Odo, advised his sovereign to seize him as earl of Kent, and not as bishop of Baieux. The king approving of his advice, immediately secured his brother, and sent him a prisoner into Normandy. To the seizure of his person, followed the confiscation of his property to the king's use.

William about this time fearing an invasion from the Danes, in order to secure this part of the coast, turned his thoughts once more to fortifying Dover Castle, and John Fienes, a trusty Norman, a relation, and one in whom he could confide, was appointed governor; and he had lands given him, which he held of the crown, to secure and defend these works. This worthy knight proceeded to discharge the important trust with great skill and diligence. It was by his order, and under his inspection, the two exterior walls were joined to the Saxon fortifications, and continued down to the very edge of the high perpendicular

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cliff. As he did not think himself equal to the task, he selected eight tried and approved Norman warriors, to assist him in superintending and expediting the work.

The names of these associate captains were William de Albrincis, Fulbert de Dover, William de Arsick, William Peverell, William de Magminot, Robert or Hugh de Porth, Robert Crevequer, and Adam Fitz-Williams, who together furnished 115 men. They were each not only obliged to find a number of soldiers, in proportion to the knights' fees they held of the crown; but they were bound, by the nature of their tenure, to build a tower for the defence of the Castle, and for their particular residence, and to place their arms in the front of it.

The plan adopted for the defence of the Castle was entirely feudal. The men who acted under the knights were military tenants, and they were all at the call of their superiors. The whole garrison, in the time of war, consisted of one thousand foot, and one hundred horse, besides the constable and his knights, and their military tenants.

Rokesley's Tower.—If we begin at the side of the Castle next the town, and at the edge

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of the cliff, the first tower in the wall is a round one, built by William de Albrincis; and it was named after him, he being the first commander. The associated captains, having obtained considerable grants of land, and prefering the pleasures of a country life, to the constant round of military duty, in a course of time, appointed substitutes to command at their towers in this Castle. One Rokesley, whose seat was near Lenham, was deputed to the command of this tower; and it was called Rokesley's Tower, after his name.

Fulbert de Dover's Tower—is a square one, and was built by Fulbert de Lucie, whose family came over with William the Conqueror, from Normandy. He changed his name for Dover. Chilham was the head of his barony, where he resided, when his personal services were not required in the Castle. He died towards the close of the reign of Henry the First, or soon after the accession of Stephen to the throne. Hugh de Dover succeeded to the estate of his father; and Richard de Dover, a descendant of this family, was chief justice of England, and held large possessions which had been the property of his ancestors. About the year 1179, he

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founded the abbey of Lesnes, and became the prior of it. At his decease, the name of this great family became extinct.

In the front of this building is a house for an officer under the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, called the Bodar of Dover Castle. Though the ancient title is still retained, the original duty of his office is but little known by the inhabitants of the Five Ports, and their ancient towns. The word is derived from the Saxon *Boda*, which signifies a messenger, or a person sent with letters, injunctions, or precepts, from the superior of any particular jurisdiction. Upon all writs directed to him from the office of the lord warden, or the constable of Dover Castle, he is called my Bodar, or which is the same thing, my messenger. The Bodar has also another title annexed to his office, which is, Serjeant at Arms. By this post, he has power from the lord warden to take, within his peculiar jurisdiction, crown and other debtors, under an arrest, and to keep them in safe custody, in a prison made in Fulbert de Dover's tower. The limits of his jurisdiction extend, on the sea coast, from Margate, in Thanet, to Sea-

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ford, in Sussex, and the towns of Feversham and Tenterden.

Before the year 1796, there were but two rooms in this building, for the confinement of the gentleman, the creditable, but unfortunate artificer, and the most abandoned of the human race! but in the above year, the board of ordnance granted the sum of six hundred pounds, for the addition of three rooms and a yard; and the prison was enlarged at the expense of the nation. The old and new apartments are connected by an arched passage, in which there is a flight of stone steps, leading from the second story in the tower to the yard, which is twenty-five feet by fifty.

The late D. P. Watts, esq. who occasionally visited this town, and contributed to the comfort of the prisoners, had a path paved across the yard for them to walk on for exercise; and James Neild, esq. of Chelsea, who had often visited this gaol, and lamented the situation of its confined inhabitants, completed the work begun by Mr. Watts, and in the year 1810, he caused the prison yard to be wholly paved with stone, at the expense of between sixty and seventy pounds. He also gave to the

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prison many articles of useful furniture; and, on the twelfth of June, in the same year (by the assistance, it is said, of one of the people called Quakers) executed a trust deed, whereby he transfered to the mayor and corporation of Dover, eight hundred pounds, three per cent. consolidated annuities, upon trust, that they do, from time to time, expend the dividends and proceeds of the said stock, in the purchase of wheaten bread; to be distributed by them among such debtors confined in Dover Castle, as shall appear to them to be wholly, or in a great measure, destitute of the means of subsistence. These advantages have rendered the prisoners more comfortable; and they are now much better accommodated, than many others confined in privileged jurisdictions.

There are in this, however, as in many other jails in peculiar districts, several alterations still wanting; and as those who have the power have begun the improvement, we hope the calls of humanity will induce them to continue so noble a work.

Chaldescot commanded in the prison tower after Fulbert de Dover, and it was called by his name.

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Hirst Tower—is named from a dependant manor of Chilham Castle, situate in that parish, and which was granted to build and repair it.

Arsick, or Say Tower—was built by William de Arsick, who was the first commander of it. He was lord of Leybourne, in Kent, where he had a castellated mansion. Jeffery de Say also had the command in this tower, who caused it to be called by his name. He was descended from William de Say, a person of consequence in the county of Salop, in the reign of William the First.

Gatton Tower—was built by William de Peverell, to strengthen the curtain between his own and Arsick tower. Robert de Gatton held the manor of Gatton, in Surry, for its support, and called it by his name. A person by the name of Copeley was also apppointed to the command in it. There was originally a house for the officer near this building.

Peverell, Beauchamp, or Marshal's Tower—took its name from the builder and first commander of it, William de Peverell, who held 162 lordships, and was obliged to repair this tower. Previously to the Normans continuing the exterior walls, from the Saxon

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works down to the edge of the cliff, the ditch was carried through into the exterior one; and there was a drawbridge over it, and gates under this tower, which led into the Saxon Castle. In the year 1771, a considerable length of this wall fell down; and, in digging for a foundation the summer following, farther in the Castle, we are told the abutments of the drawbridge were discovered. Hugh de Beauchamp, who commanded in this tower, was marshal of the Castle. He was a Norman by descent, and called the tower after his own name. His arms, cut in a stone shield, were remaining in the front of this building in the year 1801. It was also called Marshal's tower, from the office of marshal of the Castle. The marshalmen were inferior officers who had the care and delivery of all military stores. They were to inspect the bedding and barracks, and to see that every thing was properly conducted within the garrison.

Porth, Gostling, or Mary's Tower—was named from Robert or Hugh de Porth, who was the first captain of it, and held twelve knights' fees of the king to build this tower, and to command in it. In the time of the conqueror, the Porths were great barons.

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Like several of the Norman barons, who had enriched themselves at the expense of the ancient English nobility, Porth retired to his estate, and gave the command to one Gostling; but the tower falling to decay, Gostling's name fell with it; and being re-built by queen Mary, it was then called after her name.

Fienes, Newgate, or the Constable's Tower.—John de Fienes was a relation of William the conqueror, and at the head of the associated knights. He was honoured with the titles of lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and constable of Dover Castle, for his past services, and for the trust his kinsman and sovereign put in him. These titles and honours were entailed upon his family.

Though the offices of lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and constable of Dover Castle, were frequently given to the same person, yet the duties of each were very different. The lord warden was appointed by the king to take care of, and guard all the havens and harbours in his jurisdiction. The pleas of the Cinque Ports were also heard and determined before the lord warden, in the court of Shepway. To the constable was intrusted the care

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and government of the Castle, and it was his business to order proper stores, arms, and every thing necessary for the defence of it. To him it also belonged to issue all orders, to hear and settle all disputes and quarrels among the military, within his jurisdiction, and all matters touching deeds of arms, provided he did not extend his power to interfere with the laws of the realm.

This noble building, which is raised upon the scite of a more ancient one, is after the design of Gundulph, who first introduced the high portal, and secured the passages with drawbridges, portcullises, and massy gates. The residence of the constable, or governor of the Castle, was in the apartments in these towers, for a considerable time after the Norman conquest; and it was here they heard and settled all disputes and controversies, relative to the pay and regulations of the garrison.

The porter generally stands at the door of a room under the arch, on the right hand going out of the Castle, to invite travellers to see the ancient keys of the gates, and a few pieces of antiquity which are kept there. He shews also an old horn, which tradition, to

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enhance its worth, tells us was used by the Romans at the building of the Castle, to give notice to the workmen when to begin and leave their work. We know it was an ancient custom with the feudal lords, for the sentinel to sound a horn, for a signal, at the gates of the Castle upon their estates, and it is not improbable but this was one of the horns, used by the sentinels here, to sound an alarm, to give notice of the approach of strangers, and to convey, from post to post, during the night, any alarm, or to signify that all was safe.

We were some time since informed, by a person far advanced in years, that, in the early part of the last century, there was lodged in an arch under this gate-way, a large quantity of manuscripts, upon parchment; which were left there without the least care being taken of them; and that many of them were cut up by tailors for measures, and others rotted as they lay. These manuscripts were, most probably, the ancient records of the Ports, and the rolls of the Court of Shepway; which, it is said, were removed to Dover Castle, as a place of safety, when that court fell to decay.

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Where all are to blame, there is no knowing on whom to fix any special censure; and we can now only lament the carelessness of those, who were so inattentive to the annals of past ages, as to suffer them to be swept away, for want of a dry and safe room to preserve them in. Here most likely perished the Doomsday book of the Ports, and other ancient papers. By the care and attention, however, of Roger Mortimer, who was constable of Dover Castle in the reign of Edward the Third, many of their ancient Customals are preserved; correct copies of which are given in Mr. Lyon's History of Dover, lately published.

Clopton Tower.—There is no account of this tower having been under the command of any of the confederate captains. It was built by John de Fienes, and the manor of Clopton, in Norfolk, was granted to repair and defend it. A person of the name of Clopton held it by the service of castle-guard, and it was called after his name. When Pincester was governor of Dover Castle, Darel says, he assigned this tower to the treasurer for his office, in which were kept the records of the Castle; and adds that the

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records in this building were very serviceable to him in compiling his History of Dover Castle; and that they would have been more so, had they not been injured by the inattention of one Levenste, out of spite to John Mornings, whose competitor he had been for the chief command. It is to be lamented, that through carelessness on the one hand, and envy on the other, the rolls of the Cinque Ports, and the records of Dover Castle, have been destroyed.

Godsfoe Tower—was built by Fulbert de Dover, and the manor of Sentling was granted for keeping ward in it.

Crevequer, or Cranville Tower,—the next in the wall, was built by Robert de Crevequer, one of the confederate knights. Hamo de Crevequer, the father of this Robert, accompanied duke William into England, and he was appointed by the king sheriff of Kent for life. Cranville commanded in this tower; but he was probably only a substitute, appointed by Crevequer, as there is but little known of him or his family.

Magminot Tower,—erected by Gilbert de Magminot, was a considerable building, and was placed in the bending of the curtain

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towards the south-east. When the alterations were made at this place, in the year 1798, it appeared, in sinking the ground, that Magminot tower had been a considerable building within the curtain, and was probably the principal guard room. History says but little of Magminot after he was appointed to assist in defending Dover Castle. He was a great favourite with William the First, and was appointed marshal of Dover Castle at the time he was enrolled in the list of associated knights. Deptford was his principal residence.

Saint John's Tower—was named after the person who commanded in it. Adam de Porth married the grand-daughter of Saint John, of Bassing; whose son William assumed the name of Saint John, and his descendants retained it for several years.

A subterraneous passage formerly connected the three last-mentioned towers with each other, supposed by some to have been made by Hubert de Burgh, while the Castle was besieged by the Dauphine, in the reign of king John; or during the interval of the Dauphine's quitting the seige, and returning to it again.

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Fitzwilliams' Tower.—Adam Fitzwilliams, the first commander of this tower, attended William, duke of Normandy, into England, as marshal of his army; and for his valour in the memorable battle of Hastings, where Harold was slain, the conqueror gave him his scarf from his own arm. Lord Saint John, getting possession of the lands of Blackstone, and Betteshanger, which had been given to repair this tower, in right of his lady, called it afterwards by his own name. As the subterraneous buildings were considerable at this tower, the king, of his royal bounty, gave the rents of Ham, Ostenhanger, and Tunbridge, to keep them in repair. There was formerly a noble and spacious sally port from this tower. The entrance to it within the Castle was in the Saxon ditch, and this, like the subterraneous works at Crevequer's tower, was originally intended not only for foot, but for cavalry. A gate and a portcullis were in this passage under ground; the latter was probably drawn up by the side of the tower within the Castle.

Watch Towers.—The two next towers in the curtain are watch towers, that never had any commanders appointed to them, nor any accommodations for resident captains. They

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were probably considered as appendages to the two adjoining towers; or they might occasionally be made places of defence.

Albrincis, or Averanche Tower—was built by William de Albrincis, and is one of the noblest remains of the Norman towers in the Castle, and was named after the first commander. It was placed in the angle of the curtain, and the ground being uneven near it, the foundation was laid below the bottom of the deep ditch, and the wall was carried up about ten feet thick, to a level with the Saxon vallum. William de Albrincis was viscount de Averanche, in Normandy. Folkstone was the head of his barony. He married the daughter and sole heiress of Nigel de Mandeville, and died in Normandy, in the last year of the reign of Henry the Third. This tower, by the present appearance of it, was built entirely for the safety and defence of this part of the Castle; as there was no conveniency in it, even for the temporary residence of a commander; unless there was originally another story, more than there is left in the remaining ruin.

Veville, or Pincester Tower.—William, the son of Henry Veville, or Wyville, first

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commanded in this tower. He was of Norman extraction, and the family was knighted about the time of the Norman conquest. Veville had lands granted him in Postling, Horton, and other places, for the repairs of it. Though the descendants of Veville were also charged with them, yet Pincester, when he was sent with, and conducted into the Castle, a chosen body of men, in the reign of king John, to assist Hubert de Burgh, taking up his residence in this tower, it was called after his name. Near it is the present hospital. Several bomb-proof casemates have been made in the bank between Fitzwilliams and Pincester Towers, which open on the Saxon vallum.

Godwin Tower—was built by the earl whose name it bears about the time of Canute the Great, or Edward the Confessor. He held by grant Goodnestone, near Sandwich, where he had his seat, for this particular purpose. At the back of this tower there was a postern, through which was a way under ground, that came into the Castle, upon the vallum, which joined the Roman and Saxon Work, and it was through this sally-port Stephen Pincester led his reinforcement

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to assist Hubert de Burgh to withstand the Dauphine.

Ashford Towers,—thus named, by having land near that town granted to keep them in repair. These were only intended for stationing sentinels, and to be used occasionally as posts, where a few might defend the curtain, or annoy the enemy in the ditch.

Dover Castle, in most of our civil commotions, generally attracted the attention of the leaders of each party; and while the one endeavoured to keep, the other strived as much to gain the possession of it. So lately as the troubles of Charles the First, it was attempted, and taken by surprise, by a few men in the night. One Drake, a merchant, who was in opposition to the king, and a zealous partizan for the cause in which he was embarked, formed a plan to seize the garrison; and the first of August, 1642, about midnight, was the time fixed on to put it in execution. Every thing being prepared, he, with ten or twelve men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling ladders, reached the top of the high cliff, with their muskets, undiscovered.

Drake was probably well acquainted with this part of the Castle, and knew that it was

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left unguarded, as it was thought inaccessible from the side next the sea. Having reached the summit unmolested, they advanced immediately to the post where the centinel was placed, and after securing him, they threw open the gates; and the garrison being few in number, and concluding, in their confusion in the night, that he had a strong party with him, the officer on command surrendered up the Castle to him. Drake immediately dispatched a messenger to Canterbury, with the news of his success, and the earl of Warwick being there, he sent him fifty men, and the city seventy, to guard and defend the Castle.

The loyalists having lost this fortress by an insufferable neglect, were desirous of recovering it again, and a force was sent to besiege it. Historians not only differ in the name of the officer of the loyalists who commanded at the siege, but in that also of the general whom the parliament sent to raise it; one says it was done by colonel Rich, another by major Gibbons. As the Castles of Deal and Sandown declared for the king about this time, it is very probable, that one of the officers was sent to raise the siege at Dover

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Castle, and the other to reduce the Castles of Deal and Sandown. While the republicans kept possession of the Castle, they exacted supplies with the greatest rigour.

Near the edge of the cliff, there is a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet long, which was cast at Utretch, in 1544, and is called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol. It carries a twelve pound shot, and, we are told, was a present from the states of Holland to the queen.

Upon the breech of the gun are the following lines, in old Dutch.

Breeck scrvet al mure ende wal
Bin ic geheten
Doer Berch en dal boert minen bal
Van mi gesmeten
O'er hill and dale I throw my ball,
Breaker my name of mound and wall.

This piece of ordnance has lately been re-mounted upon a handsome iron carriage presented by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the present Primier.

This Castle is said to contain about thirty-five acres of land. It was both extra-parochial and extra judicial; but we believe several of the ancient franchises are lost, or fallen into disuse; and both the military and civil power have been exercised, of late years, within the limits of the castle, independently of any

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controul from the lord warden.

The æronautic voyage from Dover Castle to the continent, on Friday, the 7th January, 1785, deserves to be particularly noticed in this place. Doctor Jefferies and Monsieur Blanchard, having been waiting a considerable time at Dover for a fair wind to the continent, and fearing a rival in Mr. Sadler, who was preparing, as well as themselves, to cross the channel from this place through the air; they were desirous of embracing the first, though not a very favorable opportunity, to accomplish their arduous undertaking, lest another should rob them of the laurels they wished to gain by this voyage.

Mr. Sadler having damaged his balloon, in the passage from London to Dover, was obliged to return to town to have it repaired; and in the mean time, the wind changed to the north-north-west, and blowing very moderately, Monsieur Blanchard, early in the morning, prepared his apparatus for inflating his balloon with inflammable air.

To be certain of the direction of the wind, a paper kite was kept flying from the edge of the cliff, while the balloon was filling; and several guns were fired at intervals from the Castle, as signals of their departure to the

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neighbouring gentry, who had been several times disappointed by the sudden shifting of the wind.

The balloon being nearly filled about one o'clock, they prepared for their launching, by making fast their boat to the balloon, and taking in their cargo; which consisted of nine bags of ballast, the French edition of Monsieur Blanchard's voyage with Mr. Sheldon, a large bladder containing a number of letters, a compass, a few philosophical instruments, two beautiful silk ensigns, English and French, a small bottle of brandy, a few biscuits, and two cork waistcoats.

This cargo, with the two æronauts, so exactly balanced the balloon, that, when they slid off from the cliff, they remained suspended nearly in the same horizontal level, or about two hundred and ninety feet above the surface of the water.

The French account sent from Calais says; when they were first discovered, near the middle of the channel, they were about four thousand five hundred feet high in the atmosphere. This must have been a great mistake, as they were visibly sinking, by the time they were half-way over; and they were

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seen, by the help of glasses, throwing out their ballast, to keep themselves from sinking into the element below them.

The same account informs us, that Monsieur Blanchard directed his course to La Blanch, it being the most elevated object on the opposite shore; and by close hauling the wind, he avoided being driven into the north sea.

We have not a wish to take one tittle from the merit of Monsieur Blanchard, in conducting the business, and taking care to have every thing properly adjusted, previously to their departure, or during their voyage; but if we keep strictly to truth, a moment's reflection will tell us, he could no more alter the course of the balloon from the current of the wind, with his oars and his fly, than a small bird, suspended in a chip basket from the talons of an eagle, could change or direct the flight of it at pleasure.

When they were about six miles from the French coast, they descended so rapidly, that they found it necessary to throw over all their remaining cargo, and in their hurry they parted with their coats and waistcoats, and put on their cork jackets; which lightened

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the balloon so much, that they ascended again very rapidly, and were carried about two leagues and a half from the coast; and about half past three o'clock they descended in the environs of the forest of Guines, where there was a great number of people assembled, to congratulate them on their safe arrival, and to render them every assistance in their power.

The north turret of the Keep, in Dover Castle, was one of the points fixed upon, in 1787, by major-general Roy, and the members of the academy of sciences in Paris, to determine the distance between the meridians of the royal observatories of Greenwich and Paris; and a very ingenious account of these observations was afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1790. By this paper, the exact elevation of Dover Castle is particularly ascertained: the height of the ground at the Keep, as appears by a table annexed to this account, is 374 feet, and the north turret 469 feet, above low-water mark.

The most remarkable objects seen from the turret, are the point of the North Foreland beyond the light-house, Ramsgate, Sandwich,

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Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster churches, Dunkirk, Calais, the hills between Calais and Boulogne, and Dungeness point and light-house. The top of the Keep is lower than the lands to the south-west, west, and north-west of the Castle.

The ancient part of this structure having extended much beyond the limits at first intended, but little room is left to describe the modern fortifications, which however have been very considerable. Although necessary for the protection of the state, these improvements are little calculated to afford pleasure to those who have hitherto been pleased with Dover Castle for its antiquity; but private opinion must bend to the public good. During the late wars, the government of this country have thought it adviseable to put it in a respectable state of defence; thereby rendering it a place of sufficient strength, in case of invasion, to sustain a siege against the enemy, at least until succours can be sent to its relief. The situation it bears with respect to France, no doubt, rendered this a necessary precaution; for being almost the only place on the English coast, where signals can be repeated from one shore to the other, in times

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of alarm and threatened invasion, it became of such importance to the state as to claim the particular attention of government, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The barracks in Dover Castle were formerly estimated to contain about 1000 men, but accommodations are now made for a much greater number. Casemates have been cut in the solid rock, and subterraneous passages made, which connect the different parts of the Castle with each other. A communication has also been made from Guilford Battery, by a covered flight of steps, into the Castle.

Some years since, the board of ordnance finished a new and spacious road from the town, which turning to the right, enters the Castle by a bridge and gate near Albrincis, or Rokesly tower. Near this place, according to Darel, formerly stood the canons, or monks gate and bridge, which was used by the secular priests belonging to the garrison, after the Norman conquest, as a passage between the town and the Castle.

This Castle was anciently visited by several of our kings, when the affairs of the nation called them to the coast, or the continent. It was considered, by the kings of the Norman

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line, as a place of perfect security; and every necessary accommodation was provided for their reception, according to the custom of the times.

When the royal precept was issued to the constable, signifying the king's intention of being at the Castle on a certain day, it was the business of the marshal, upon receiving the order, to provide such necessaries and delicacies as the country afforded; and they were demanded of the neighbouring peasants, and exacted with a rigorous hand.

Prior to the reign of Henry the Third, the constable of Dover Castle, and his knights, laid heavy contributions on the neighbourhood, in exacting hay, corn, provisions, straw, and whatever they might stand in need of for themselves or their cattle. This was not only a heavy expense, but a grievous burthen to the burgesses of the town, and the farmers; and they were considerably increased, in making provision for a royal visit to the Castle.

As king Stephen died at Dover, in the month of October, 1154, he very probably breathed his last in the constable's apartments, or at one of the religious houses.

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About two years after the death of Stephen, Henry the Second came to the Castle, in his way to Normandy. He was going to the continent to claim Nantz, as his right by succession.

Richard the First came to the Castle, prior to his embarking for the Holy Land; and he sailed from Dover, with a fleet of one hundred large ships, and eighty gallies, and landed at Graveline.

The providing for so many persons, when the king visited any of his castles, was loudly complained of by the barons and great men of that time; and by the charter of the ninth year of the reign of Henry the Third, the exactions and oppressions of constables and purveyors of castles over the defenceless inhabitants, received a considerable check.

This Castle frequently changed masters during the turbulent reign of Henry the Third. The king, having made peace with Spain in the year 1255, and settled his affairs in Gascony, asked permission of the king of France, to pass through his kingdom, in his way to England. He had with him the queen, and her sister, with the countess of Cornwall, and about one thousand horsemen, in his suit.

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The favour was granted; and, after having an interview with the French king, he came to Bolougne, and from thence he sailed to Dover, where he arrived on the Sunday after Christmas.

In the year 1259, Richard, king of the Romans, signified his desire of visiting his friends in England, that he might see after his affairs; but the great barons disapproving of the step, sent the bishop of Worcester, the abbot of Saint Edmond's Bury, Peter de Savoy, and John Mansel, to demand of him the reason of this sudden visit to England; and to insist on his swearing, that he would assist them in completing their intended reformation. He not only refused to comply with their request, but he seemed inclined to oppose them; and the barons immediately fitted out a fleet of ships and gallies, to prevent his landing; and raised an army, to dispute his quitting the coast, if he reached the shore.

These preparations made him change his resolution, and he promised them to take the oath on landing. On his arrival, the barons would not suffer him to go to the Castle, being then masters of it, until he assured them,

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that he would act as they required him. He was then permited to go to Canterbury, where he was met by the king, the queen, and the duke of Gloucester, in the chapter house, and there they administered the oath to him.

In the year 1262, the breach between the king and the barons was healed, by the mediation of the queen. The king quitted the tower of London, where he had taken refuge, and came to Dover Castle, which was delivered up to him. He excited the jealousy of the barons, by furnishing the castles he had obtained with arms and ammunition; and Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, made preparations for besieging Windsor castle, and he probably seized on other fortified places; for Henry, bishop of London, who was of the barons' party, was appointed constable of Dover Castle.

After the defeat of the king's army at Lewes, he received prince Edward and Henry, the son of the king of the Romans, as his prisoners, to be kept in safe custody. An agreement being entered into for a change of prisoners, Henry Montfort eldest son of the earl of Leicester, was, by the king, appointed

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constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, and he had the chancellorship of Sandwich.

In a short time he was succeeded by Simon de Grey; but as the contentions between the king and the barons ceased, the constableship became more permanent; and when prince Edward was appointed, he held it by a substitute. When the king died, in 1272, the prince was in the Holy Land; and he was nearly two years before he returned to England. He landed at Dover, in his way to London.

Edward the First, soon after his accession to the throne, endeavoured to check the disorders which had been introduced by the narrow policy of foreigners; and he wished by his conduct to convince his nobles, that he intended to observe the privileges granted them in the great charters. He visited this Castle in February, 1278, when he signed a letter to the mayor and citizens of the Bayonesse, requiring them to arm in support of the Christian faith, against the Moors in Spain. He signed another letter to Philip, king of France, relative to certain lands on the continent, which he claimed under a treaty made in the time of

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his father. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, he sent a second letter, dated the 20th of February, and returned to London.

Philip the Fourth, commonly called the Fair, sent ambassadors to Edward, to invite him to France, to treat with the kings of Arragon and Spain for a peace. He sailed for the continent, with many of the bishops, earls, and barons, in his suit, in the year 1296. He was absent about three years; and on his return, he landed at Dover, on the 20th of August, 1299.

Edward the Second, a few months after the death of his father, issued his precept to Robert de Kendal, constable of Dover Castle, and sheriff of Kent, to inform him, that he intended to pass through the county, in his way to the continent; and he was ordered to publish this, as well within as without his liberties, that they might have all roads and bridges repaired, under such penalties as the king might think proper to inflict. He arrived at the Castle on the 15th of January, where he appointed John de Brittany, duke of Richmond, regent. On the 18th he signed precepts for his coronation, to be on Sunday, the 24th of February; and early on Monday,

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the 22nd of January, he embarked, in the Cinque Port's fleet, for Bolougne, to be married to Isabella, daughter of the king of France. On his return, he landed at Dover, and resided in the Castle during his stay with the queen and her suit. At a general council, held at Vienna, in the year 1312, it was agreed to transfer the property of the Knights Templars, to the Knights Hospitallers; and the king came to this Castle, and signed the papers which were sent to the pope, and the the king of France, on the subject. In the month of May, 1313, he was at the Castle again, with the queen, and the duke of Richmond, Adomarus, earl of Pembroke, Hugh le Spencer, and many others; who were going to Paris, to be present at the coronation of Philip, the son of the French king. On the 18th of June, 1320, the king held a council in the Castle. He then embarked for Bolougne, and went from thence to Amiens, to do homage to the king of France, for the province of Poictou. A dispute happened between the kings of England and France, in the year 1325, concerning homage, which was likely to be of serious consequence; and it was thought proper to

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send the queen over, to endeavour to settle the difference upon reasonable terms. She embarked at Dover; and in her negociation, she was so successful, as to procure letters of safe conduct, from the king of France, for her husband, or son, or both, to visit him, if they wished it. The king and his attendants left London, undetermined what steps they should take; and on the road to Dover he was taken very ill; and he went to Langdon Abbey, expecting to find a more comfortable reception for a sick person, than in the Castle. The members who composed the council, both at Langdon and the Castle, were very much divided in their opinions, whether the king or the prince should go to France. After several debates, the earl of Winchelsea, and the king's chamberlain, obtained a majority, for the king to assign over the lands to his son. On the 2nd of September, the king, with the advice and consent of the bishops and nobles, then assembled, gave the province of Poictou to prince Edward, and signed the deed at Langdon Abbey; and on the 10th, he signed the deed for the dutchy of Aquitaine, at the Castle; and the prince went

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and did his homage, and returned to Dover, on the 19th of the same month.

Edward the Third was summoned by the duke of Valois, to do homage, in the year 1329, soon after his coronation; and his nobility, assembled in parliament, judged it would be better to comply than hazard a war. A precept was therefore sent to Bartholomew Burghest, constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, to have a fleet fitted out, and to rendesvous at Dover on the 7th of May. The king did not arrive until the 25th; and before he left Dover, he appointed John de Eltham regent. He required a considerable fleet, for he had one thousand horsemen to accompany him. He embarked in a ship belonging to Winchelsea, and did homage at Amiens. On the 11th of June, he returned to Dover Castle. The lands held by the kings of England of the kings of France, as their feudal lords, had frequently been the cause of dispute; and, in 1331, commissioners were appointed to negociate with the king of France on the subject, that the business might be settled by treaty. He was so much gratified with their proposal, that he assured them, if the king, their master,

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would wait on him, he would shew more favour to him, than to any other person. This message met with the approbation of the parliament then assembled; and they advised the king to visit France. He embarked with his queen, at Dover, in the beginning of April, and returned again on the 25th of the same month. The discovery of the intended treachery of sir Armine de Pavie, to deliver up the town of Calais, of which he was governor, brought the king again to Dover in 1339. He came to the Castle again in 1364, to treat with the earl of Flanders for a marriage, between Edmund, earl of Cambridge, and Margaret, the daughter and heiress of the said earl. This was the last time Edward the Third was at the Castle.

Henry the Fifth, after he had ended his first campaign on the continent, in the year 1415, marched his army to Calais, into winter quarters; and, on the first of November, he embarked at that port for Dover, where he landed the same day, with the dead bodies of the duke of York, and the earl of Norfolk.

Henry the Seventh, in 1491, came with an army to Dover to embark for the continent, to join the emperor Maximilian against the

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French. He soon found that he had engaged with an ally, who had neither men nor money; and as the supplies were raised for the expedition, the king expected that there would be a murmuring of his subjects, if nothing was attempted; and he marched his army to Bolougne, with a design of besieging it. While he was before that place, a treaty for peace was opened, and in the month of December he landed at Dover.

King Henry the Eighth was a more regular visitor to the town and the Castle. In 1513, he gave orders for the barons of the Cinque Ports to fit out their fleet, to convey him and his suit to Calais. He arrived at the Castle, with his queen, on the 15th of June; and after he had settled his business, he took leave of the queen, and on the 30th sailed to Calais.

If we look no farther back than the 32nd year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, Dover Castle was considered, by the king and parliament, as a strong, and defensible fortress. It appears by the statute passed in that year, that the king had expended several sums in repairing the walls and towers, besides having in pay a considerable number of officers and soldiers, well provided with arms and stores

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of all sorts, to keep watch and ward in the Castle, to defend it. For defraying the expenses, there were anciently left sundry rents, called castle ward, arising from certain lordships, manors, lands, and tenements, either holden of the constable, the king, or of certain honours, which were considered as members of the Castle. This revenue was much decreased by a variety of circumstances. To secure what remained, and to ease and encourage the possessors of the lands, it was enacted in this reign, that they should pay their rents into the king's exchequer, on the festival of Saint Simon and Saint Jude, or within fifteen days after that feast, on the penalty of paying double for every omission.

This was a considerable relief to the tenants, who lived at a distance from the Castle; for, by the nature of their ancient tenure, they were obliged to pay their rents at the paymaster's tower, in the fortress, under heavy penalties, called Dover Castle sursises. These fines were generally exacted very rigorously. On the day fixed for their payment, they had a banner flying on the tower for notice; and if any of the tenants failed in paying their rents, before the flag was taken down at the

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setting of the sun, their rents were doubled, at very short intervals, or every time the tide in the channel flowed to the eastward.

The king had built at his own expense, the Castles of Sandown, Deal, Walmer, and Sandgate; and blockhouses and bulwarks, at Dover; and had placed officers and soldiers in them, and gunners, who were daily on duty; and to prevent them from making exactions, under pretence of purveyance, they were placed under the direction and jurisdiction of the constable of the Castle, or his lieutenant, for the time being.

Though Henry the Eighth gave the constable authority over the castles and forts, which he had built on the coast of Kent, he reserved the nomination of the officers to himself, and he granted them commissions in his own name, with power to appoint their deputies, and the men who were to serve under them; and this practice was continued in the reign of Edward the Sixth.

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A List of the Constables of Dover Castle, and the Wardens of the Cinque Ports.

1. *Odo,* Bishop of Baieaux, brother of William by the same mother. He accompanied him to England, and was with him at the memorable battle in Sussex. He was attached to the Conqueror by affection, who conferred on him many titles of honour, and places of emolument. Though Odo was an ecclesiastic by profession, and a dignitary of the Church, he was well qualified for secular employments, and was equal in abilities to any other person in the kingdom. On the king's embarking for Normandy, he was appointed regent, in which situation he fell into disgrace, his property became confiscated, and he was sent a prisoner to Rouen, where he remained until his death. *See page* 112.

2. Baron *John de Fienes,* from the Bolounies of France. He was connected by affinity to duke William, and strongly attached to his interest, and his fidelity was rewarded by his sovereign. He had the important offices of constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, given him for life; and they were entailed on the heirs male of his body. He died in Normandy, in the year 1084, respected by the king, beloved by the people, and lamented by both.

3. *James de Fienes* succeeded his father; and he held these high posts of honour and emolument, until the year 1111. He was beloved by his acquaintance, for his integrity; by the soldiers, for his courage in the field; and he was respected for his wisdom in council. He died at Folkstone, as much beloved as his father.

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4. Lord *John Fienes* was as eminent as his ancestors for his public and private virtues. He was suspected of favouring the empress Maud; for when Stephen landed at Dover, the inhabitants of the town shut their gates against him. This might lead Stephen to conclude that the constable was hostile to his views; and when he was fixed on the throne, he deprived him of his honourable stations, which were his right by inheritance.

5. *Wacheline de Magminot.* Though placed by Stephen in this important station, he soon suspected his fidelity; and he therefore prevailed on him, by the promise of new favours, to resign his command.

6. *William Mareschall,* earl of Pembroke, was probably the next constable; for upon his being taken prisoner at the castle of Wilton, the empress Maud compelled him to deliver up the castle of Shelburne for his ransom, and for a compensation for the Castle of Dover, which he held from the heirs of John de Fienes. Mareschall was bred a courtier, and he contrived to gain the esteem of prince Henry, who delivered him his cross to carry to Jerusalem. At the death of John, he hastened the summoning of the great barons; and when they were assembled, he placed prince Henry in the midst of them, and said "Behold your king;" and Henry was proclaimed. Though Mareschall lived in turbulent times, he continued his loyalty unshaken until his death. He died at Cavesham, near Reading, in 1229, at a very advanced age, and was buried in the New Temple.

7. *Eustace,* earl of Bolounge, the only son of king Stephen. He died in 1152, and was buried near his mother in Feversham abbey.

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8. *Richard* earl of Eu, in Normandy. His father accompanied duke William into England, and was one of his chief councellors. He was rewarded with the honours of Hastings, in Sussex; and Turkhill, in Yorkshire. His son succeeded to the title and estate of his father.

9. *Henry*, earl of Essex, descended from Swene; who, at the time of making the Norman survey, possessed no less than fifty-five knights' fees in Essex. He was standard bearer by inheritance; and, by the favour of his sovereign, he was appointed sheriff of two counties; but afterwards falling into disgrace, he entered into the society of monks, at Reading.

10. *Alan Fienes* retained the virtues of his ancestors, and was universally respected. He was a favourite with the king, and lost his life in Normandy, fighting for his royal master.

11. *James*, son af *Alan Fienes*, succeeded to the hereditary government of Dover Castle; and he was involved in the dispute between William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, and John, duke of Cornwall. As he was of a peaceable disposition, he was persuaded, by gifts and promises, to resign his office.

12. *Ingelram Fienes*, like most of the great men of his time, was a soldier by profession, and he lost his life at the siege of Acon, in the year 1190.

13. *Richard Clare* was warden of the Cinque Ports, when James Fienes was constable of the Castle, and they were jointly concerned with the bishop of Ely, and the pope's legate, in imprisoning Jeffery, the natural son of Henry the Second; who, while on the continent, had been appointed to the archiepiscopal chair at York.

14. *William Devereux* was the grandson of

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Walter de Everus, who accompanied duke William into England. He is placed in the list of constables in the reign of king John; but he died in 1196.

15. *William Longchamp* was a great favourite of the king; and he was chancellor, bishop of Ely, lord chief justice of the south part of England, and protector of the whole realm during Richard's absence. While he was in an humble station, he was considered worthy of the favours of his royal master; but he no sooner assumed the reins to govern others, than he convinced the world he could not govern himself. The abuses of this favourite reached the ears of the king, and he dismissed him from his posts of authority. His enemies then combined against him; a convocation was called, and he was excommunicated. Upon this reverse of fortune, he found the tide of power turned against him; and, as he could not expect much favour from those he had injured, he assumed the habit of a woman, and attempted to quit the kingdom; but his disguise being discovered before he left Dover, he was insulted, and cruelly treated, when the magistrates took him under their protection, until they could receive advice how to dispose of him. Several of the nobility were for humbling him more; but the bishops wished to favour him as a clerk. After he was set at liberty, he had an interview with the king, and found means to regain his favour, for he was named ambassador to the pope; but in his way to Italy, he was taken ill, and died.

16. *William de Mandeville* was a soldier, and a general, and accompanied Henry the Second, at his meeting with Louis, king of France. The early part of his life he spent with Philip, earl

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of Flanders, who knighted him; and he came to visit the shrine of Saint Thomas, at Canterbury, before he departed with Phillip on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. When he first took possession of his estates, he was not much inclined to favour the monks; but he afterwards altered his opinion, and became the benefactor of many religious houses. He died at Roan, in 1190. His body was conveyed to the abbey of Mortimer, in Normandy, for interment, and his heart to Walden, which was buried in the chapel there.

17. *Briwere's* ancestors held lands in the time of William the conqueror, and his father was forester of the forest of La Bere, with the power of apprehending all persons who trespassed there. While the king was in the Holy Land, he named Briwere, and others, to take the government of the kingdom from the bishop of Ely; and for this act of obedience he was excommunicated by the pope. He was a favourite with the king, and as he had obtained great riches, he judged it expedient to part with some of them, according to the custom of the time, for the good of his soul. He built the abbey of Saint Saviour's, in Devonshire, for præmonstration monks; and he laid the foundation for an abbey of cistertians. He died in 1226, and was buried before the high altar, in the abbey church at Dunkeswell.

18. *Hubert de Burgh* was twice constable of Dover Castle, in the reigns of king John, and of Henry the Third. He made a conspicuous figure in defending and fortifying the Castle, and in the beginning of the reign of king John, he was in high favour with his royal master. He was sent by him to the court of Portu-

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gal, to treat about a marriage with the king's daughter; and, as a further proof of the royal confidence, he was appointed sheriff for several counties at the same time. This highly favoured statesman, wise in council, and brave in the garrison, saw that the Castle of Dover might be surprised under the mode of defence, as settled by John de Fienes; and to remedy this defect, he, with the consent of the king, and the approbation of the knights, changed their personal services for a stipulated sum paid by each of them. This change produced a regular garrison of officers and men. He was a liberal benefactor to the church, and died at Banstede, in Surrey, on the 12th of May, 1243; and was buried in the church of the Black Friars, in London. *See page* 15. Pat. 3 John, and 17th John.

19. *Thomas Basset.* He was a favourite in the reign of king John, and accompanied him in his expedition to Pictou, and he continued faithful to him in all his troubles. He was a soldier; and in the reign of Henry the Third, he commanded at the battle of Lincoln.

20. *William de Huntingfield.* When he was appointed to his office of constable, he was obliged to swear that he would not deliver up the Castle to any person, excepting himself, or Hubert de Burgh. He was however not steady to his principles; for when the king was pressed with difficulties, he was the foremost among the discontented barons; and for this act of ingratitude and disloyalty, he was excommunicated by the pope; and his lands in Leicestershire were seized, and held during the king's pleasure. The loss of his lands caused marks of contrition; and in less than a year he was received

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again into favour, and he had his manor of Clayford restored to him. Pat. 5 John.

21. *William Longspee*, earl of Salisbury, was the natural son of Henry the Second, by fair Rosamond; and he obtained the name of Longspee by the length of his sword. Being attached to the king, he was considered, by the discontented barons, as one of his evil counsellors. According to the custom of the times, he was sheriff of several counties, and warden of the marches, and admiral of the fleet sent against the French, whom he surprised in the port of Dam, and brought their ships to England. He was a liberal benefactor to the Carthusian monks; for he gave them all the profits arising from the wardship of Richard Carnvil, a great baron, to build a monastery, with many other valuables. Pat. 9 Sept. 6 John.

22. *Jeffery Fitzpier* assumed the name of Mandeville, because his wife descended from that family. The king created him earl of Essex, and he was chief justice of England. Like many of the leading men of his time, he made several encroachments on the ecclesiastical law, and died about the year 1214. Pat. 25 May, 8 John.

23. *William Fienes*, second son of Ingleham, resigned the office of constable of Dover Castle to king John, for a grant of certain lands in Wendover, a part of which he settled on the canons at Missenden. The family of Fienes appears to have excelled much more in private virtues, than in the intrigues of a court, and therefore they have been little noticed by the historians. This William died about the twenty-fifth year of Henry the Third.

24. *William de Wrotham*, an ecclesiastic, of the rank of an archdeacon, was considered as

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one of the king's advisers for resigning his kingdom to the pope.

25. *Henry de Braibroc* derived his surname from the seat of his ancestors, in Northamtonshire, for which he was sheriff, and also for Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. He was one of those who joined the discontented barons, and for which he was excommunicated by the pope. When peace was restored between the contending parties, he was received into favour, and appointed governor of Dover Castle, and an intinerant justice. He died about the year 1233. Pat. 4 Henry 3.

26. *Robert Neresford* was twice constable of Dover Castle in this reign. In the year 1220, he received a precept, to summon the barons of the Cinque Ports to appear before his court at Shepway, to answer for their violating a truce with the inhabitants of Calais, and to make satisfaction to the parties aggrieved. Pat. 5, and 31 Henry 3,

27. *Gulfridus de Surland.* Pat. 9 Henry 3.

28. *Hugh Wynsore,* descended from Walter Fitzother, who was warden of the forest of Berkshire, and governor of the castle of Windsor. He derived his surname from the last mentioned place, and was a person of considerable property; which being divided among several children, the family, in a few years, lost all its consequence. Pat. 9 Henry 3, April 13.

29. *William de Albrincis* was the grandson of the William, who came into England with the duke of Normandy. He was lord of Folkstone; and towards the latter end of the reign of king John, he obtained a grant for a weekly market, and a yearly fair there. He died in 1230. Pat. 10 Henry 3, Mar. 14.

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30. *John Mansel* was a great favourite with the king, and a member of the privy council. When the king and queen fled to the tower for safety, he accompanied them. He filled several high and lucrative stations. Being an ecclesiastic by profession, he was chaplain to the king, and, Madox says, chancellor of the exchequer. He was lord chief justice of England, and he went as ambassador to Spain.

31. *Peter de Rivalis* was a Pictavian, and an ecclesiastic, who was sent, with others, by the bishop of Winchester, Peter de Rupibus, from the continent, and he was knighted upon his arrival in England. When the flames of civil dissention broke out, Peter de Rivalis was the first upon the list of those whom the bishops threatened to excommunicate, and after a conference with the king at Westminster, in 1224, the bishop of Chester put the threat in execution.

32. *Simon Hoese.* He died in 1234. Pat. 15 Henry 3.

33. *Stephen de Segrave* was knighted in the early period of life, and he took his surname from his lordship in Leicestershire. During the turbulent reign of John, Segrave continued firmly attached to his interest; and for his steadiness, he was appointed constable of the tower of London, and he had grants of many considerable estates in several counties in England. From the fourth to the sixteenth year of Henry the Third, he was highly favoured by the king, and he was loaded with posts of honour, and places of emolument, but afterwards fell into disgrace; and as he could no longer enjoy the world in quiet, he at last fixed his resolution to retire from it; and he entered a regular canon

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in the abbey at Leicester. He died in 1241. Pat. 16 Henry 3.

34. *Bertram de Criol* was usually called the great baron of Kent. He was rather inclined to oppose the measures of the king's counsellors, and he was commanded to leave the kingdom; but upon the application of his friends, he obtained leave to return again, upon condition that he did not appear at court. This injunction was soon removed, and he became a favourite with his royal master, who appointed him sheriff of Kent, which office he held several years. He was five times constable of Dover Castle. By his marriage with the daughter of Hamo de Crevequer, he obtained a long rent-roll in Kent; and he built the ancient mansion of Ostenhanger, which was moated round, and fortified with walls and towers. He was buried in the church belonging to the abbey of Saint Radigund, near Dover: and his grave has long since been covered with briars and thorns. Pat. 16, 22, 25, 35, and 39, Henry 3.

35. *Hubert de Husato* Pat. 18 Henry 3.

36. *Hamo de Crevequer* had his lands seized, for taking part with the discontented barons, in the reign of king John; but he received letters of safe conduct from William Marshal, the regent, to treat upon terms of reconciliation, upon the accession of Henry the Third to the throne. The recovery of his lands revived his loyalty; and he was warden of the Cinque Ports, and had the custody of the coast from Hastings to Pool. Pat. Henry 3.

37. *Peter de Savoy*, earl of Richmond, was uncle to queen Elenor, and he was one of those foreign adventurers who was so highly favoured by king Henry. He was sheriff of Kent, warden

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of the Cinque Ports, and governor of several castles. Pat. 26 and 42 Henry 3.

39. *Humphrey de Bohun*, earl of Essex and Hereford, held the honour of Essex by descent from his mother, who was the daughter of Geoffry Fitzpier. He stood high in the opinion of the people, and was known by the name of the good earl of Hereford. He died in 1275. Pat. 26 Henry 3.

40. *Sir Ingelram de Fienes* received the honour of knighthood; and he was so high in favour, that he had an allowance for his robes, and other accoutrements, at the king's expense. His son William was educated with prince Edward. He died in 1296. Pat. 32 Henry 3.

41. *Reginald de Cobham*, second son of Henry de Cobham, was settled at Cobham, in Kent, as early as the twelfth year of the reign of John. He was sheriff of Kent, and an itinerant justice for the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and Wiltshire. He continued sheriff of Kent, until the forty-second year of this reign, in which he died. Pat. 39 Henry 3.

42 *Roger Northwood* was one of the executors named in Reginald de Cobham's will, and he probably held the Castle, until another constable was appointed; or he might be warden, for there were two persons in power at the same time this year. Pat. 42 Henry 3, June 9.

43. *Nicholas de Moels* was reckoned a brave soldier; and he was so much esteemed by the king, that he ordered his son to be educated with prince Edward. For his services in the wars on the continent, he was appointed constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports; then sheriff of Kent, and governor of

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the castles of Canterbury and Rochester. Pat. 42 Henry 3, June 10.

44. *Richard de Grey*, of Codnover, in Derbyshire, was one of those who joined Simon de Montfort, and he was taken prisoner; but under the decree, called Dictum de Kenelworth, he was permitted to pay a fine for the recovery of his lands. This settled his loyalty, and he obtained posts of honour and profit. Pat. 42 Henry 3, July 20.

45. *John de Grey*, of Wilton, was the second son of Henry de Grey, of Codnover, and he obtained grants of forfeited lands in Cheshire, and Wales. Disliking the bustle and intrigues of a court, or perhaps dissatisfied with measures he did not approve, he retired to the Castle at Dover; but he had several other valuable post annexed to it. He died about the fifty-first year of Henry the Third, and he was buried at Worbury. Pat. 42. Henry 3.

46. *Hugh*, or *Roger Bigod* succeeded John de Grey. Pat. 43 and 44 Henry 3.

47. *William de Say* had the governorship of the castles of Dover, Canterbury, and Rochester. He was at the battle of Lewes, in the king's army, and one of those who quitted the field. He died in 1272. Pat. 44 Henry 3.

48. *Robert Waleran* stood high in the king's favour; and, at the death of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, he had the custody of nine castles committed to his care. In the forty-seventh year of this reign, he was tried, for acting against the ordinances of Oxford; but he was acquitted, and had the restitution of his lands. He was with prince Edward, at the battle of Evesham. Pat. 45 Henry 3.

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49. *Nicholas de Criol,* in the year 1254, obtained a licence to freight a ship, at the port of Sandwich, for Gascony. He was sheriff of Kent, warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Rochester Castle. Pat. 47 Henry 3.

50 *Henry de Wingham,* bishop of London, appears, by the stations he filled, to have been a person of some eminence in his time. He was chancellor of England, dean of Totterhall and Saint Martin's, and twice ambassador to France. He died in 1261, and was buried in his own cathedral. Pat. 47 Henry 3, July 10.

51. *Roger de Leiburne* was one of the discontented barons, in the reign of king John, who was taken prisoner in Rochester castle. He was committed to the custody of John Marshal, but he regained his liberty by money, and the intercession of friends. He remained firmly attached to the royal party, and was dangerously wounded at the siege of Rochester Castle. After the battle of Evesham, he was rewarded with the wardenship of all the forests beyond the Trent; and he was appointed sheriff of Cumberland and Kent, and warden of the Cinque Ports. He was signed with the cross, to accompany prince Edward to Jerusalem; but he died without performing his journey. Pat. 48 Henry 3.

52. *Henry Montfort.* This was the son of Simon, the great earl of Leicester. He was slain at the battle of Evesham; and his body being discovered in the field, prince Edward ordered it to be interred with due honour, and he attended himself at the funeral. Pat. 48 Henry 3, May 5,

53. *Henry* and *Robert Gascoigne* were constable of the Castle, and warden of the Cinque

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Ports, at the same time; but it was probably only until others were appointed to succeed them. Pat. 49 Henry 3, July 8.

54. *Walter Berested.*

55. *Matthew Belers*, or *Beslez*, was warden of the Cinque Ports under prince Edward.

56. *Simon de Sandwich.* There is but little more known of him, than that he lived and died in the town of Sandwich, and was buried in Saint Peter's church there; and he has been considered as a benefactor to that place.

57. *Sir Simon de Sandwich* was a considerable benefactor to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, near that town. It is supposed that he was interred in the chapel belonging to that hospital. Pat. 50 Henry 3.

58. *Edward Prince of Wales*, afterwards Edward the First. Pat. 51, Henry 3.

59. *Stephen de Pencester* was sheriff of Kent; and he first acted as constable of Dover Castle, under Edward prince of Wales; and afterwards held the office for himself. Pencester was considered as a learned man; and while he was constable, he had all the grants of lands, and knight's fees, with the services each knight owed to the Castle, collected, and the book was in being when Darel compiled his history. He was buried at Penshurst, in Kent, and was the last of his family who claimed any property at that place. Pat. 51 Henry 3, and 11 Edward 1.

60. *Sir Robert de Burgherst*, in the thirty-second year of this reign, was summoned to parliament, with the great barons of the realm, and he died soon after his advancement. Pat. 19, 26, and 27, Edward 1.

61. *Simon de Cray*, of Foot's Cray, in Kent.

62. *Sir Robert de Surland* received the honour

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of knighthood at the siege of Caerlavrae. While he was constable of Dover Castle, in the year 1294, he had orders for all the mayors, bailiffs, and good men of the Cinque Ports, to be ready, with their whole service of ships, at Winchelsea, on the day after the festival of Saint John the Baptist; and to fit out every other vessel they could, of forty tons burthen, in order to sail where the king should direct them. The fitting out a greater number of vessels than they were compelled to do by charter, was not to be considered as a precedent in any future time. Sir Robert died in 1302, and was interred in the chancel of the parish church of Minster, in the Isle of Shepway.

63. *Robert Burgess*, the constable of the Castle, received a writ in the thirtieth year of this reign, for the barons of the Cinque Ports to fit out their fleet. Pat. 27 Edward 1, July 20.

64. *Sir Reginald Cobham*, surnamed Le Uncle, had his seat at Rundle, at Shorne, in Kent. He was governor of the islands of Gurnsey and Jersey. By his marriage with Joan, the eldest daughter of Stephen de Pencester, he had Arlington as a part of her inheritance. Over his grave, in Shorne church, is his effigy, cross-legged, armed in mail, without a baron's robe. Rot. Fin. 34 Edward 1.

65. *Henry Cobham, jun.* was the second son of John, and he succeeded his uncle in the constableship of the Castle. In the year 1287, he was appointed governor of Tunbridge Castle, and he had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm. Pat. 34 Edward 1.

66. *Robert de Kendall*, upon being appointed constable of Dover Castle, received an order from the king, to prohibit all French merchant

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ships either exporting or importing any goods, within his jurisdiction; and the barons of the Cinque Ports were ordered by him to fit out their fleet, to carry the king to the continent. Pat. 1 and 18 Edward 2.

67. *Ralph Comays* was the son of John, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gulesdown. Sir Ralph was a soldier by profession; and, for his services on the continent, and in Scotland, he received the order of knighthood with prince Edward.

68. *Sir Hugh le Spencer, junior,* afterwards called the earl of Gloucester, received the order of knighthood with prince Edward. He had livery of the lordships, belonging to the earl of Gloucester, by marrying with Elenor his daughter. In 1320, he was joined in commission with Bartholomew Badlesmere, to dismiss certain suspected officers in Gascony, and to put others in their place; and, in the year following, he entered into a treaty with John de Birmingham, to unite their strength against any opposition. Both this Hugh and his father were great favourites with the king. They were however so weak, as to suffer their pride to increase with their fortunes, and their haughty behaviour proving very offensive to the great barons, a proclamation was obtained for their banishment. Hugh, the elder, after lurking about in secret, took two ships, at the port of Sandwich, worth forty thousand pounds, and made his escape with them. It was not long before he came back to the king; and, by his persuation, an army was raised, and led unexpectedly against the barons, at Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and totally defeated them. The Spencers obtained from the king a reversion of their sentence; and

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their influence was so great, that they obtained whatever they coveted, by threatenings and imprisonment. The queen being on the continent, had regular accounts of the discontents of the people; and she persuaded the prince to publish a proclamation in London, for the banishment of the Spencers. She then sailed for Harwich with the exiled nobles, and what force she could collect; and, as soon as she landed, she offered a reward of two thousand pounds, for the head of the youngest Spencer. She soon found a sufficient force to awe the favourites; and when Hugh, the elder, was taken, she caused him, at ninety years of age, to be beheaded, and his body hung on a gibbet, in the presence of his son, and the king. This alarmed them both; and they embarked on board a small vessel, and sailed towards the isle of Lunday; but, after contending with contrary winds for eleven days, they were obliged to land in Wales, and Spencer defended himself in the castle of Haerfilis, until he was obliged to surrender. At his trial he refused to plead; and he was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle, through the streets of Hereford, and, in the market place, to be fixed on a high ladder, that he might be seen of all the people. A fire was ordered to be kindled near him, his head to be taken off, and his heart cut out and burnt, because he was a traitor. He was executed on the eve of Saint Andrew, in 1326, on a gallows fifty feet high. Being cut down, and quartered, his limbs were sent, in his own chariot, to different places, and his head to London Bridge. Pat. 14 Edward 2.

69. *Edmund Plantagenet*, the son of Edward the First, was born at Woodstock. The earldom of Kent, which had been dormant from the death

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of Hubert de Burgh, was revived for Edmund Plantagenet. Edmund had been tutor to his nephew, prince Edward; and while he was with them on the continent, he unintentionally hastened the ruin of the king, by listening, and leaning too much to the intreaties of the queen and her party. After the imprisonment and murder of Edward the Second, the earl of Kent, without knowing of his death, endeavoured to find out the place of his confinement, with an intent to procure his enlargement. The letter which he had written, and addressed to his brother, as living, was intercepted; and he was apprehended in consequence of it; and the queen went to Winchester, where the parliament was assembled to complain of him. He was condemned, and it has been said, that he was so much beloved by the people, that he stood on the scaffold from one until five o'clock in the afternoon, before they could find a person to take off his head. Pat. 15 Edward 2.

70. *Sir Thomas Peache* was a favourite with his royal master. At the accession of Edward the Third, he was charged with treason by Edmund, earl of Kent, and his lands were seized; but he was acquitted, and his estates restored again. Edward 2, Rot. Fin.

71. *Ralph Basset*, of Drayton, had the honour of being knighted with prince Edward; and the same year he accompanied the king in his army to Scotland. He there quitted his station without leave, and his lands were seized; but he soon obtained pardon. He was afterwards governor of the Islands of Gurnsey and Jersey, and he died about the year 1344. Rot. Fin. 19 Edw. 2.

72. *Lord John Cobham* had summonses to parliament from the sixth year of Edward the

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Second, until the ninth of Edward the Third; he was one of the conservators of the peace for the county of Kent. He had the Castles of Dover, Rochester, and Tunbridge. In the north wall of the chancel of Cobham church, is the effigy of lord John Cobham. Pat. 22 Edw. 2.

73. *Bartholomew Lord Burgherst* was one of the barons, who joined with Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and others, in opposition to the two Spencers. He was a favourite with the king, and was sent, with William de Montecute, to obtain from the pope certain privileges, granted to the abbot and his society at Westminster. He was rewarded for this service with a grant of forfeited manors, and appointed warden of all the king's forests south of the Trent. He was at the battle of Cressy; and he afterwards accompanied the earl of Lancaster, to settle a peace between the French king, and the earl of Flanders. Lord Burgherst was generally in active service; he was admiral of the seas to the westward, chamberlain to the king's household, and constable of the tower of London. Pat. 1 Edward 3.

74. *Sir William Clinton*, knight, married the widow of lord Hastings. When he was warden of the Cinque Ports, in the year 1331, he received orders for the barons to have their fleet in readiness, to fetch the countess of Holland from Whitsand; and they were to provide horses and harness, to forward her on her journey when landed, as far as their jurisdiction extended. Sir William Clinton seized the great Mortimer, at Nottingham castle; and, for this service, he received summons to parliament with the barons of the realm. While he was admiral from the Thames westward, he founded

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a monastery at Mortlake, and endowed it very amply, for regular canons. He was constable of the tower of London, and died in 1357, and was buried in his monastery, at Mortlake. Pat. 13 Edward 3.

75. *John de Lancaster* was descended from William, baron of Kendal, and he received summons to attend the king, at Portsmouth, well fitted with horse and armour, to go with him to the continent. He received summons to parliament; and had several lordships in Essex and Northumberland, and the manor of Rydale, in Westmorland. Pat. 11 Edw. 3.

76. *Reginald, Lord Cobham,* knight of the Garter, was the youngest son of John Cobham; and he first attracted the notice of the king by his bravery in the field. While he was with him on the continent, he made him a banneret, and gave him a grant of several manors, to support his title. Reginald Cobham's life was spent in active service. He was selected for his great wisdom and fidelity, to go to Rome on an embassy, and died of a pestilential disease. Rot. Franc. 24 Edw. 3.

77. *Otto de Grandison,* like many of the nobility of his time, was in the wars in Scotland, Flanders, and France; and, early in the reign of Edward the Third, he was sent ambassador to the pope. He died in 1357, possessed of land in divers places. Pat. 29 Edw. 3, Aug. 4.

78. *Roger Mortimer* was knighted with prince Edward, upon his landing in France with the king; and, in the second expedition, he was charged with forty men. He found interest to have the judgment against his grandfather reversed, by which he obtained the title of the earl of March, and the restoration of his castles

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and lordships. While he was constable of Dover Castle, the barons of the Cinque Ports made heavy complaints to the king against their warden, for encroaching on their rights and privileges. The king, in his precept to Mortimer, recited the privileges which had been granted to them, with a command for him henceforth to desist from such oppressions and vexations. Rot. Fin. 29 Edw. 3.

79. *Sir John Beauchamp*, knight, was one of the founders of the order of knights of the Garter, and he carried the royal standard at the battle of Cressy. He was for his singular merit made a banneret, and appointed governor of Calais, and admiral from the Thames westward. By the false insinuations of his enemies, he was dispossessed of all his posts of honour and profit; but when it was found that they could not support their assertions, they were restored to him again, with the addition of the castle of Guines, and the forts of Mark, Colne, Eye, and Sandgate. He was buried in Saint Paul's church, and there was a noble monument erected to his memory, called afterwards Duke Humphrey's tomb. Pat. 34 Edw. 3.

80. *Sir Robert Herle* had a seat at Broughton, in Warwickshire. He held the office of constable of the Castle for three years, and was afterwards appointed warden for life. Pat. 35 Edward 3.

81. *Sir Ralph Spirgunell* was named in a commission, with others, to make a survey from Stonar to Cliffs-end, and from thence to Fordwich; as the abbot of Saint Augustine's monastery, by banking in the waste land, to fence against the sea, had interrupted the navigation of Minster, in Thanet, and injured the

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trade, and the duties paid at that place. The charge against the abbot was proved before the intinerant justices. The monks' wall is still remaining; but it is now a considerable distance from the sea. Pat. 39 Edw. 3.

82. *Sir Richard Pembridge*, while he was constable, received a precept to apprehend, and commit to prison, all rebellious persons, found within his jurisdiction. Pat. 44 Edw. 3.

83. *William, Lord Latimer*, had the command from the Thames to the port of Lymne; and he was to stop all vessels in the channel, and assemble them at the port of Sandwich, to transport the king and his army to the continent, by the thirtieth of August. Public prayers were offered up for the success of this expedition. Latimer for his services had many honours conferred on him. This raised him enemies, and he was accused of obtaining letters patent to export wool to the continent, to the injury of the staple, without the consent of parliament. The lords and commons were for committing him to the Marshalsea during the king's pleasure, or until he paid a fine of one thousand pounds. The king remitted both; and they were soon convinced that the charges were groundless. He was appointed governor of Calais, and died in 1381. Pat. 46 Edw. 3.

84. *Edmund Plantagenet de Langele*, earl of Cambridge, was the fifth son of Edward the Third. He was born at the king's manor house, at Langele, in Hertfordshire, and he took his surname from the place of his birth. At the age of twenty, he was created earl of Cambridge. He died in 1391, and was buried at Langele. Pat. 50 Edw. 3, and 19 Richard 2.

85. *Sir Robert Asheton* was son of Sir Tho-

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mas, of Underline, in Lancashire. He was a favourite with the king, and he appointed him admiral of the narrow seas; justice of Ireland; treasurer of the exchequer; and chamberlain of the household. Pat. 4 Rich. 2.

86. *Sir Simon de Burleigh*, knight of the Garter, had several offices; and, at the death of Juliana de Leybourne, he had a grant of lands which escheated to the crown. While he was constable of Dover Castle, the French collected an army at Bolougne, and threatened a descent upon the English coast. Sir Simon endeavoured to take an advantage of the alarm; and he proposed removing the jewels, and other valuables of gold and silver, belonging to the church at Canterbury, to Dover Castle, as a place of safety. This scheme was not overlooked by the monks, and they endeavoured to plot his ruin. The French landed at Stanore, and burnt the town, which was in Burleigh's jurisdiction; and he was accused, by the abbot and his brethren, of being inattentive to his duty, and that he had engaged to deliver up the Castle to the enemy. Though the accusation was not satisfactorily proved against Burleigh, Thomas de Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, ordered him to be beheaded, without the consent of the king. The parliament took the extraordinary proceeding into consideration; and they accused Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, while he was chancellor, of being one of the principal persons concerned in plotting the death of Burleigh. The parliament therefore prayed, that judgment might be given by the king against the archbishop, according to his deserts. The king answered, that the archbishop had privately confessed to him, that he had been mistaken in

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his commission, and therefore recommended him to mercy. The archbishop was adjudged guilty of treason; his temporalities were seized, his goods forfeited, and he was ordered to quit the kingdom, and embark at Dover. Sir Simon was buried in the north aisle of old Saint Paul's; and a plate of his monument is in sir William Dugdale's history of that church. Pat. 7 Rich. 2.

87. *Sir John Devereux*, knight of the Garter, took his surname from Everus, a town in Normandy. He engaged with prince Richard to serve in his wars for life, and he was made governor of several towns, and of Leeds castle, in Kent. By his will, he ordered his body to be interred in Grey Friars, London. Pat. 11 Rich. 2.

88. *Sir John Beaumont* was a favourite with the king; but the great barons considered him as an evil counsellor; and, at their meeting at Harrinjay park, they contrived, by their influence, to have him expelled from court. This temporary expulsion did not destroy his interest, for he was afterwards appointed admiral of the fleet. Beaumont was also appointed warden of the marches; and he entered Scotland with an army, and ravaged the country upwards of forty miles from the coast. While he was warden of the Cinque Ports, or very soon after he quitted the office, he was sent to treat for a marriage with Isabella, the eldest daughter of the king of France, with his royal master. He died about the twentieth year of this reign. Pat. 16 Rich. 2.

89. *Edmund, Duke of York and Albermarle*, was the eldest son of Edmund de Langele. He was created earl of Rutland during his father's life; and he had a grant of the castle, town, and lordship of Okeham. He was admiral of the

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fleet north of the Thames; justice of all the forests south of the Trent; constable of the tower of London; governor of the islands of Gurnsey and Jersey; constable of Dover Castle; and high constable of England; with a grant of the isle of Wight, Carisbrook castle, and of several noblemen's estates, who had been attainted by parliament. At the battle of Agincourt he desired the post of honour, and, being a very fat man, he died of the heat he experienced on that day. Pat. 20 Rich. 2.

90. *Sir John Beaufort*, afterwards marquis of Somerset, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and he took his surname from the castle of Beaufort, in France. During the reign of Richard the Second, fortune poured down the choicest of her gifts upon him; but he met with a temporary reverse, at the accession of Henry the Fourth to the throne. He died in 1410. Pat. 21 Rich. 2.

91. *Sir Thomas Erpingham*, knight of the Garter, was reckoned one of the first warriors of his time; and he obtained a licence from the king, in 1385, to accompany John, duke of Lancaster, into Spain. He was one of the lords of parliament, who voted that Richard the Second should be taken into safe custody. He promoted the interest of the duke of Lancaster; who, after he had obtained the crown, appointed him chamberlain of his household, and constable of Dover Castle. He died in 1424, and was buried in the cathedral of Norwich. Pat. 3 Henry 4.

92. *Henry Plantagenet*, prince of Wales, afterwards Henry the Fifth. Pat. Henry 4.

93. *Sir Thomas Fitzallan*, earl of Arundel, was made knight of the Garter at the coronation

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of Henry the Fourth. In the first parliament held in the reign of Henry the Fifth, the judgment against his father was reversed, and he was restored in blood. He died in 1415, and was buried in the collegiate church, in Sussex. Pat. 1 Henry 5.

94. *Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester*, was the youngest son of Henry the Fourth, and he was made a knight of the Bath at his father's coronation. He was created duke of Gloucester; and, in the parliament held at Leicester, he was summoned by the title of the earl of Pembroke. Like the great men of his time, he was a soldier; and he was with Henry the Fifth at the siege of Harfleur. In the battle of Agincourt he received a dangerous wound; but he continued on the continent, and was appointed governor of Guines for fourteen years. The duke continued in favour with the king, but he was disliked by the queen; and she plotted with his enemies, the duke of Buckingham, and the Marquis of Suffolk de la Pole, how to criminate him. This they accomplished, and although he made an able defence; it did not avail him. Being a popular character, his enemies were afraid to attack him openly; and they waited an opportunity to take his life privately. He received a summons to meet the parliament at Saint Edmund's Bury; where he was arrested, with thirty-two of his servants, by the high constable of England, and they were sent to different prisons. The duke was found dead in his bed, and it is supposed that he was murdered. He was buried at Saint Alban's. This good duke, for so he was frequently called, was educated at Baliol college, Oxford. He was a scholar, and a favourer of learned men. He made a

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choice collection of manuscripts, in France and Italy, and he laid the foundation for the famous library over the divinity school, which was afterwards very much augmented by sir Thomas Bodley, and now called by his name. Pat. 1 Henry 6.

95. *John Reynsford.* Pat. 4 Henry 6.

96. *James Fienes,* lord Say and Sele, was the second son of sir William. He was bred to arms, and was in the army under Henry the Fifth. In the reign of Henry the Sixth he was sheriff of Kent, Sussex, and Surry; and afterwards raised to the dignty of a peer of the realm, and appointed constable of Dover Castle, and of the tower of London, and he was at the head of the treasury. But neither rank nor affluence could shield him against the rage of the people. The commons accused him of treason in assenting to give up Anjou and Maine to the French. The king wished to appease the public clamour, and he dismissed him from the treasury, and sent him to the tower; but this did not calm the resentment of the people. The insurgents in Kent, went and took him by force from the tower, brought him to Guildhall, and accused him before the lord mayor; and, after passing sentence themselves, they hurried him away to the stand at Cheapside, and there they beheaded him. The head they carried, elevated on a pole, in procession to Southwark, dragging his body after it upon the ground, tied to the tail of a horse. He had ordered in his will, that his remains should be buried in the church of the Grey Friars, in London; and he left to the monks one hundred pounds, to say four hundred masses for the benefit of his soul, within six months after his decease. Pat. 25 Henry 6.

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97. *Humphrey Stafford*, duke of Buckingham, was called upon to serve in the army, under Henry the Fifth, with two men at arms, and thirty archers, accoutred according to their quality. His pay was to be six shillings and eight-pence a day, the men at arms one shilling, and the archers eight-pence He was to have all the prisoners which he took, excepting kings, and king's sons, and those who slew the duke of Burgundy. After he was appointed captain of Calais, he was called upon to serve the king with two hundred and sixty men. He was slain, fighting for the king, at Northamton, and buried there in the church of the Grey Friars. Pat. 26 Henry 6.

98. *Simon Montfort*. Pat. 38 Henry 6.

99. *Edmund Duke of Somerset*, was knight of the Garter, and several years regent in Normandy. He married Helen, second daughter of Richard Beauchamp, and he lost his life at Saint Alban's. Pat. 1 Edw. 4.

100. *Richard Nevelle*, earl of Warwick, was called the stout earl, and he took an active part in the bloody contests between the houses of York and Lancaster. The duke of York first armed to correct abuses, and this earl joined him, and he was sent by his party as captain of Calais. After the battle of Barnet, the earl was found among the slain. His body was interred at the monastic church of Bisham, in Berkshire. Pat. 1 and 7 Edw. 4.

101. *Sir John Scott*, of Scot's Hall, in Kent, was comptroller of the king's household, a member of the privy council, marshal of Calais, and constable of Dover Castle. Pat. 10 Edw. 4.

102. *William Fitzallan*, earl of Arundel, entertained a high notion of his rank in society,

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and he contended with the earl of Devon for precedency, which was determined in his favour. He was justice of all the king's forests south of the Trent. He died in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Pat. 10 and 19 Edw. 4.

103. *Richard, Duke of Gloucester,* brother to Edward the Fourth, and afterwards king Richard the Third. Pat. 5 Edw. 5.

104. *Henry Stafford,* duke of Buckingham, after the death of Edward the Fifth, was supposed to have sent Pershall, a trusty servant, to offer the regent his services, and to say he would meet him with a thousand men. They met at Nottingham, and settled their plan. Buckingham was the principal agent in placing the crown on the head of Richard. He had a grant of lands in nineteen different counties; and immediately after the coronation, he was advanced to the offices of high constable of England, and governor of all the castles, and steward of all the lordships, in the counties of Salop and Hereford, and chief justice of south and north Wales. Stafford reaped very plentifully, but he was not long permitted to enjoy the harvest. He judged it expedient to withdraw himself from court, and he retired into Wales; but there he was dissatisfied with himself, and his situation. He consulted with Morton, the bishop of Ely, how to advance Henry, the earl of Richmond, to the throne; and to unite the two divided houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of that earl with the eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth. The king discovered something of this plot; and endeavoured to recover the confidence and attachment of Stafford; but failing in his attempt, he had recourse to threats, and offered

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a thousand pounds to any one, who would deliver him up in his concealment. The duke, finding himself deserted by the Welch, retired privately to the house of Humphrey Banister, a servant whom he had tenderly treated, and confided in above all other persons; and he concluded that he could remain in perfect safety with him. In this he was deceived, for the reward was too great a temptation for Banister to withstand, and he discovered the place of his concealment to the sheriff of Shropshire. Stafford was apprehended in a little grove, not far from his servant's house, and carried to the king, then at Salisbury; but he refused to pay the reward, and said, that he who could be unfaithful to so good a master, could never be true to any other person. The duke, upon his examination, confessed his design, with the hope of obtaining pardon; but he was, without further trial, beheaded in the Market-place. Pat. 1 Rich. 3.

105. *Sir William Scott*, son of sir John, was one of the privy council, comptroller of the household, and deputy governor of Calais. Pat. 6 Henry 7.

106. *Henry, Duke of York*, afterwards king Henry the Eighth. Pat. 7 and 10 Henry 7.

107. *Sir Henry Ponings*, knight of the Garter, was considered an able soldier. He first attached himself to the duke of Buckingham; but finding their plan was discovered, he fled into Brittany, to Henry, earl of Richmond. When this earl obtained the victory and the crown at Bosworth, he appointed sir Henry one of his privy council, and employed him on the continent as commander of his forces there. He was at his post, in Dover Castle, the twelfth year of

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Henry the Eighth, and received the emperor, Charles the Fifth, on his landing at Dover. He died about two years after this event, by breathing mephitic air. Pat. 20 Henry 7, and 1 Henry 8.

108. *George Neville*, lord Abergavenny, was one of those who opposed the Cornish rebels, encamped on Blackheath, and he had a considerable share in the victory gained over them. He died about the year 1536, and was buried in Burling church, in Kent. Pat. 2 Henry 8.

109. *Arthur Plantagenet*, viscount Lisle, was the natural son of Edward the Fourth. He was with lord Howard, in the fleet before Brest, when his ship was lost upon a rock. The king appointed him lieutenant governor, at Calais; but he soon after suspected, that he was privy to the design of delivering up the garrison to the French, and he was ordered home, and committed to the tower. On his examination, his innocence was so fully established, that the king ordered his release, sent him a diamond ring, and with it a most gracious message. This occasioned such an agitation of his spirits, that he died the following night.

110. *Sir Edward Guildeford*, of Hamsted Place, was marshal of Calais, at the time of being constable of Dover Castle. His daughter, and sole heiress, married to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and she was the mother of the famous Dudley, earl of Leicester and Warwick, and of the unhappy Guildeford Dudley, the husband of lady Jane Grey. The dutchess lived to see her husband, and John earl of Warwich, condemned for high treason. The first was executed the 22nd of August, in 1553, and the son died soon after

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in prison. The sixth son was beheaded with his wife, lady Jane Grey, in 1554. Pat. 13 Henry 8.

111. *Henry Fitzroy*, earl of Somerset and duke of Richmond, was a knight of the Garter, and a natural son of Henry, the Eighth. He had both the titles given him the same day, when he was only seven years of age. He was also appointed lieutenant general of all the forces north of the Trent, warden of the marches of Scotland, and then high admiral of England. When he was about twelve years of age, he had the title of lieutenant of Ireland; and the king having no other male issue, paid great attention to him. He died in the 17th year of his age, and was buried at Thetford, in Norfolk.

112. *George Boleyne*, viscount Rochford, was the son of Thomas Boleyne, earl of Wiltshire. Anna Boleyne, whom the king had privately married, was his sister. He was with the duke of Norfolk, at the interview between the pope and the French king. Soon after his return, he lost the confidence of his royal master, and he was committed to the tower, tried, condemned, and beheaded, and buried there in Saint Peter's chapel. Pat. 24 Henry 8.

113. *Sir Thomas Cheney*, knight, was constable of the castle of Queenborough; and he accompanied the king when he met the king of France, near Ardes. He was knight of the Garter; treasurer of the household; constable of the castle of Saltwood; keeper of the mansion of Ostenhanger, with the orchards, gardens, &c. and all the pensions and emoluments usually enjoyed with them, for his natural life. He died in 1559, and was buried at Minster, in the isle of Shepy. Pat. 32 Henry 8.

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114. *William Brook*, lord Cobham, entered into the office of constable of Dover Castle, and held his court at Beakesbourne; which shews, that the great law court of the Cinque Ports was a moveable one, and might be held in any place within their jurisdiction. He continued constable of the Castle during the greatest part of the long reign of Elizabeth; and ordered in his will to be buried in Cobham church. Pat. 39 Eliz.

115. *Henry Brook* was the son of William Brook, lord Cobham. He was considered as an accomplice with sir Walter Raleigh, in plotting against the life of the earl of Essex; and he was accused of being concerned with lord Grey, of Wilton, and sir Walter, in endeavouring to subvert the religion and government of the country. He was tried at Winchester, and sentence of death was pronounced against him; but he was pardoned by the clemency of king James, with the loss of his estate; and he lived several years in poverty and obscurity. He died in the year 1619. Pat. 43 Eliz. and 1 James.

116. *Henry Howard*, earl of Northampton, was knight of the Garter, a member of the privy council, and lord privy seal. He died in 1614. Pat. 1 James.

117. *Edward, Lord Zouch*, of Harringworth, was one of those who sat in judgment on Mary, queen of Scots. He went into Scotland, to support the English faction, and his services procured him preferment. He was appointed lieutenant of north and south Wales, and warden of the Cinque Ports. Pat. 13 James 1.

118. *George Villiers*, duke of Buckingham, was born in the year 1592. At the age of eighteen, he travelled into France, where he remained

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three years, and returned considerably improved in the accomplishments of that age. After residing about a year with his mother, he was introduced to the notice of the king, who took such a liking to him, that he very soon gave proofs of his partiality. Titles of honour, and posts of profit, were now heaped upon him by the king. He was appointed master of the horse, and installed of the noble order of the Garter. He was next created baron of Whaddon, viscount Villiers; and, in a few months, earl of Buckingham, and sworn of his majesty's privy council. He attended the king into Scotland; and he stood so high in his favour, that soon after their return, he was created marquis of Buckingham, lord high admiral of England, chief justice of Eyre, keeper of all the parks and forests south of the Trent, master of the king's bench office, head steward of Westminster, and constable of Windsor Castle. After the death of James, he was sent to Paris, to conduct the princess Henrietta Maria to England, to be married to king Charles. Fortune had heaped on Buckingham, while a young man, the choicest of her gifts, but he was not permitted to enjoy them. While his good fortune depended upon the favour of the king, he went on smoothly, but his unsuccessful expedition to the isle of Rhea. turned the current of popular fame against him, and the duke found he must make some further attempt, to silence the clamour of his enemies. While he was waiting at Portsmouth, a young man, by the name of John Felton, determined on the death of the duke. For this purpose he set off from London; and as he had not money to pay for riding the whole distance, he was obliged to walk part of his way. As there

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were many persons petitioning to be employed, he easily passed, with others, into the chamber where the duke was at breakfast. Felton placed himself in a passage through which the duke was to pass; and, at the moment he came near him, the assassin stabbed him in the side, and left the knife in the wound, which the duke drew out himself, and expired immediately in an adjoining room. Felton would not have been discovered, if he had not betrayed himself, by glorying in the action. 21 James 1.

119. *Theophilus Howard*, the second earl of Suffolk, was summoned to the house of peers during the life of his father, and was distinguished by the title of lord Howard, of Walsden. Like other favourites, he had his share of titles, and posts of profit. He was governor of the islands of Gurnsey and Jersey, with the title of castle coronet for life. He was installed knight at Windsor, and made captain of the honourable board of pensioners, and lord of the privy council. He died in 1640, and was buried at Walsden. Charles 1, 24 Sept. 1628.

120. *James Steuart*, duke of Richmond, was lord chamberlain, admiral of Scotland, lord high steward of his majesty's household, warden of the Cinque Ports, and knight of the Garter. He died in 1655, and was buried on the south side of Henry the Seventh's chapel. Charles 1. 1640.

121. *Robert, Lord Rich*, earl of Warwick, was raised to this dignity by king James; but as he was not descended from the ancient earls, he did not enjoy any of their estates. Charles 1. 1684.

122. *John Deshborough*, esquire, one of the protector's lords, and his brother in law. He was descended from a reputable family, and

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was bred an attorney; and he practised in his profession, while he cultivated a small paternal estate of seventy pounds a year. Interregnum.

123. *Charles Fleetwood* was one of those gentlemen who quitted the inns of court, for the life of a soldier, which, at that time seemed to be a direct path to speedy promotion. He was first in a troop of horse, and he was very soon advanced to the rank of colonel. Being bred to the law, he was named by the parliament in a commission, in the year 1647, to treat with the king. Cromwell was desirous of attaching him to his interest, and he raised him to the rank of lieutenant general, appointed him a member of his council, and gave him his daughter in law in marriage. Interregnum.

124. *John Lambert* was descended from Lambert, of Colton Hall, in the west riding of Yorkshire; and he was a distinguished character in the unnatural contest between the king and the parliament, on the principles of prerogative and freedom. He married Frances, daughter of sir William Leicester, of Thornhill, a very accomplished lady. If Lambert ever studied the law, he never followed it as a profession. He was engaged in most of the principal actions between the king's troops and the parliament forces, in the northern counties, and was one of the leading men in drawing a sketch of a negotiation for peace. Though Lambert was an active person for reforming abuses, he would not take any part either in the trial or the execution of the king. In the skirmish which happened near Marlborough, his horse was shot in the neck, and he was run through the arm with a lance, and wounded in the body. He was taken prisoner, but was rescued by the

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gallantry of his men. After the reins of government dropped from the hands of Richard Cromwell, the old loyalists assembled in Cheshire, and Lambert was appointed to take the command, and go against them. He used such despatch, that he was within a day's march of them, when they thought he could not be half way. Before they came to an action, they endeavoured to corrupt his principles, and, by his wife, they promised whatever terms he demanded, if he would be the instrument of bringing back the king. This he refused; and, at the restoration of the king, he was excluded from the benefit of those royal assurances of a general pardon, and was sentenced to perpetual banishment, and confiscation. By an extract of a letter from a gentleman in the isle of Gurnsey, it appears, that Lambert was sent there a prisoner, to a fortress called Castle Cornet, situated on a rock near the port. He was permitted sometimes to go on the island, when he spent his time in collecting plants. He had a great taste for botany, and knew the virtues of medicinal herbs. He was looked upon as a great physician by the people, who constantly resorted to the castle, to consult him on every disorder they were afflicted with; for, at that time, there were neither physician nor surgeon on the island. Lambert's head is in Houbraken's set. Interregnum.

125. *Algernon Sidney*, the great champion for liberty; though he took such an active part in opposing the oppressive measures of the royalists, yet an attempt has been made to shake the purity of his intentions. Dalrymple says, that he discovered in Barillon's papers, that he had bribed with a sum of money, twenty-one

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persons in the English parliament, to act agreeably to his sovereign's wishes. Nine of the twenty-one persons mentioned in Barillon's list, were not in parliament at the time, and Sidney was one of the number. This circumstance must have been known to the French ambassador. He was known to the French king by a very particular circumstance. Sidney had a horse, which the king wished to purchase, and he probably would have treated with the owner of it. When Sidney was made acquainted with the wishes of the French monarch, he shot his horse, saying, "His horse came into the world a free creature, and had served a free man; and that he never should be crossed by a king of slaves." This act seems to mark the character of Sidney; and to shew what a high sense he had of civil liberty, and how much he detested tyranny. Interregnum.

126. *Robert Blake* was the son of a merchant at Bridgwater, who after a usual school education, was sent to Oxford, where he took a bachelor's degree. After the death of the unfortunate Charles, he was appointed to the command of the fleet. The first thing he did, in his new situation, was to block up prince Rupert in Kinsale harbour. The prince escaped from Blake, with the loss of three ships, and sailed to Lisbon, and Blake followed him. The king of Portugal was inclined to shew the prince protection; and Blake, in return, took a large fleet of his ships, richly laden, from the Brazils. This capture alarmed the king, and it was judged expedient for the prince to quit the Tagus, and he sailed for Malaga; but Blake came up with him, and took and destroyed his fleet, excepting two ships. For this service he received the

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thanks of the parliament, and was appointed warden of the Cinque Ports. In the year 1652, he reduced the islands of Gurnsey and Jersey, which had, until then, held out for the king. In the following year, hostilities commenced between England and Holland; and Blake, in sailing towards the north, discovered seven sail of their merchant ships, and two men of war, which he took. This capture was followed by another, consisting of one hundred fishing vessels; and he met with twelve sail of armed vessels, three of which he took, and sunk the rest. Blake fought the Dutch admirals Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witts; and in an engagement, in the channel, near Dover, he at last entirely defeated them. His name was equally terrible to the Spaniards; for he insulted them in their harbours, and took a fleet of their merchant ships at Santa Cruz. All the piratical states in the Mediterranean stood in awe of him; and the Dey of Tunis had the mortification to see his castles destroyed, and his fleet burnt in his harbours, for refusing his request. He was the first seaman who presumed to lay a ship before a castle to bombard it. It was late in life before he went to sea; and he is a singular instance of how much a person may learn, in a little time, of naval tactics. Blake being nearly worn out with hard service, his constitution yielded to the scurvy and a dropsy; and he died on board the Saint George, as he was entering Plymouth Sound. He was, by the order of the protector, buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel; but his remains were not suffered to rest there; for, after the restoration, they were removed, by order of the king, to Saint Margaret's church yard, Westminster. Interregnum.

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127. *James, Duke of York,* afterwards James the Second. Charles 2, 1660.

128. *George Finch,* earl of Winchelsea, was intimately acquainted with general Monk. When James the Second was detained at Feversham, he sent for this earl to advise with him; and the council he gave was, for the king to return to London; but when he had quitted the kingdom, he voted for bringing over William the Third. Charles 2.

129. *Henry, Lord Sidney,* baron of Milton, in the isle of Sheppy was created earl of Romney, in the year 1694. He was under master general of the ordnance, and died in 1702.

130. *Colonel John Beaumont* was one of those who suffered the loss of his estate, for his father's loyalty to Charles the Second. He attended the king in his exile; and for his steady attachment, James the Second rewarded him with several honourable stations. He died in 1701.

131. *George, Prince of Denmark,* the queen's husband. Queen Anne.

132. *Lionel Cranfield,* the seventh earl, and the first duke, of Dorset, was sent, in the year 1706, with lord Hallifax, to Hanover, to present the act of parliament to the elector, for the better securing of the succession in the protestant line. He resigned the office of warden of the Cinque Ports at the death of queen Anne, and was sent again to Hanover, to congratulate George the First on his accession to the throne. On his arrival in England, he was reinstated in his office in the Cinque Ports. He was also installed of the noble order of the Garter; and, at the king's coronation, he carried the sceptre and the cross. He died in 1765, and was buried at Witham. Geo. 1, 1714—Geo. 2, 1728 & 1757.

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133. *James*, the second *Duke of Ormond*, was attainted by parliament, and his estates were seized by the crown. He went to France in the year 1718, where he died. His brother procured an act of parliament to purchase his forfeited lands. George 2.

134. *Robert, Lord D'Arcy*, the fourth earl of Holderness, between the years 1740, and 1743, was appointed lord lieutenant of the north riding of Yorkshire, and one of the lords of the bedchamber; and he was in the army with the king at the battle of Dettingen. His lordship was afterwards sent ambassador to Venice, and plenipotentiary to the Hague; and when the duke of Newcastle resigned the seals, he was appointed for the northern department. He departed this life in May, 1778. 5 Geo. 3, October, 1765.

135. *Frederick, Lord North*, afterwards earl of Guilford, was representative in parliament for Banbury four times; and, in the year 1759, he was declared one of the commissioners of the treasury. He was appointed a joint receiver and paymaster of the forces, was sworn of the privy council, and made chancellor of the exchequer, first commissioner and lord of the treasury, ranger and warden of Bushy park, and he was unanimously elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. At a chapter of the Garter, his lordship was installed one of the knights; and he was commonly appealed to in the house of commons, by the title of the noble lord in the blue riband. 18 Geo. 3.

136. *William Pitt* was the youngest son of the great earl of Chatham; born 28th of May, 1759, and educated at home under the eye of his father. For nearly half his life he was the prime

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minister of this country. The occurrences which happened during his administration are well known. As a speaker he was thought to be without a rival; such was the happy choice of his words, the judicious arrangement of his subject, and the fascinating effect of his eloquence, that his wonderful powers were acknowledged even by those who happened to be prepossessed against his arguments. In private life no man was better qualified to gain, or more successful in fixing, the attachment of his friends. He died on the 23d of January, 1806, in the 47th year of his age.

137. *Lord Hawkesbury*, now earl of Liverpool, first lord commissioner of the treasury, commissioner for the affairs of India, a governor of the Charter House, and the present constable of Dover Castle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports.

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PRESENT STATE OF DOVER.

Dover, in its civil jurisdiction, is governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, and thirty-six common council men, from the latter of which the town-clerk and chamberlain are annually chosen. The mayor (who is coroner by virtue of his office) is elected* by the resident freemen in the church of Saint Mary the Virgin, on the 8th of September, being the feast of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, and every mayor quits his office immediately on the choice of a successor. The jurats are nominated from the common council men, by the jurats, and appointed by the mayor, jurats, and common council, by ballot. It sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the whole body of freemen, resident and non-resident. These are also chosen in the church of Saint Mary. The mayor is the returning officer.†

* On this occasion a common hall, or general meeting of the corporation, is convened by sound of the common horn, which is made of brass, and ancient. The bench usually nominate four jurats as candidates, from whom the freemen elect the mayor.

† The method of voting in Dover is different from most other places. After the court is opened, the town clerk

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Freedom is acquired here by birth, servitude, marriage, purchase, and by burgage tenure; but the franchise, if by marriage, ceases with the death of the wife; or, if by tenure, with the alienation of the freehold. The number of freemen is about 2100.

Dover surrendered its charter to Charles the Second, and had a new one granted in August, 1684, which was not registered in chancery. The office of water bailiff, and keeper of the prison, was granted by queen Anne, in the first year of her reign.

The corporation seal is a large round one, of brass, and was engraved in 1305. On the obverse is an antique vessel, with a bowsprit, and a mast, with a pennon of three tails; the sail furled; a forecastle, poop, and round top, all embattled; the steersman at the helm. Two men on the forecastle blowing trumpets, another climbing up the shrouds, and two below forward at a rope; a flag at the stern

takes the register book, where the names of the freemen are entered by seniority, and proceeds to summon them by name to the poll table, beginning with the corporation. If a person is absent, and does not answer to his first call, he must wait until the book is called over a second time before he can give his vote. This undoubtedly employs more time, but certainly creates less confusion than the mode commonly pursued.

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charged with the port arms, inscribed, *The common Seal of the Barons of Dover.* On the reverse is Saint Martin on horseback, passing through the gate of Amiens, and dividing his cloak with his sword, to cover a person naked to the waist, and leaning on a crutch. The whole within an orle of lions passant gardant, in separate compartments respecting one another.

The old seal of mayoralty is of silver, and the one in present use is of steel, and of elegant workmanship. It represents the same legend of Saint Martin, and has nearly the same inscription. There are also two steel seals, the one somewhat larger than the other, formerly used in the ports register office for seamen, engraved in 1696.

The seal of the chancery and admiralty is of silver, and of good workmanship. It represents a man of war, with two decks, under sail, with an ensign, and flags at the main and mizen mast heads, all charged with the cross of Saint George, and a pendant at the fore top mast head, passing by a castle on a hill, with a union flag displayed, inscribed, *The great Seal of Dover Castle, and of the Courts of Chancery and Admiralty of the*

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Cinque Ports. The register of the Castle has two seals nearly alike, with a castle of three towers, without any inscription. Brown Willis gives a curious account of the device on the common seal, and says it represents a highwayman robbing a man on foot.

In the year 1731, Mr. Jonathan Taylor left by will to the corporation of Dover, the sum of 100l. to be expended in the purchase of a piece of plate, to grace their convivial meetings, to weigh a given number of ounces, and to be made in the figure and form of a punch bowl. This bequest was intended as a mark of esteem and gratitude for the respect paid him, when he visited Dover under a severe indisposition; for the recovery from which he held himself indebted to the salutary aid which this place afforded him. After the death of Mr. Taylor, his will was litigated, and the concern became subject to the court of chancery, where it continued ten years, and was afterwards compromised. The expenses of this litigation were considerable; so that the corporation received only a composition of about £75, but determined that the will of the donor should not be rendered void by the expenses of the law, they resolved

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to supply the deficiency from their own fund. The bowl was accordingly made and finished agreeably to the directions given by the will; and its magnitude, joined to its neat and elegant workmanship, render it one of the first pieces of plate in this county. It weighs 200 ounces, cost £107 6s. and is sufficiently large to contain six gallons of punch. On it are placed the town arms, together with an inscription from the will of Mr. Taylor, relative to the bequest.

In this place also it will be proper to notice the gift of the late John Minet Fector, esq. to the corporation, who, in the year 1814, (expressly to fulfil the wishes of his late honored father) begged their acceptance of three chests of plate; the contents of which were a handsome ladle for the large bowl; two bowls of a smaller size than the large one, with appropriate ladles; two large candelabras, with four branches to each; and four smaller ones, with three branches to each. The whole weighing 1070 ounces, of elegant workmanship, and of several hundred pounds value. On these are also placed the town arms, with a suitable inscription. The magnificent appearance which these appendages

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to the table display, will always command the particular attention of strangers at these convivial meetings.

In 1778, the inhabitants applied to parliament for an act for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town, which received the sanction of the legislature; to defray the expenses of which, it imposed a duty of sixpence in the pound on every house, one shilling on every chaldron of coals, and a toll payable at the gate on the London road equal to what was imposed by the turnpike act: but this being found inadequate to answer the purposes intended, another act was obtained in 1810, by which the commissioners were empowered to demand an additional sixpence in the pound on houses, and an additional shilling on every chaldron of coals.

The pavement of Snargate Street (which we noticed to have been bad in a former edition of this work) is now much improved. Since the new bridge has been erected, and the road made firm on the rope-walk, numbers of carriages pass to the pier by this route, and avoid the street; so that sufficient time is given for the pavement to settle, after being

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repaired, which it seldom could obtain prior to these improvements.

In 1784, an act was obtained for the recovery of small debts, above two shillings and under forty shillings; which extends to the liberties of the town of Dover, and the parishes of Charlton, Buckland, River, Ewel, Lyddon, Coldred, East Langdon, West Langdon, Ringwould, Saint Margaret's at Cliff, Whitfield, Guston, Hougham, Capel le Ferne, Alkham, and the liberties of Dover Castle.

A few years since, a new road was made from the market-place, through the valley, towards Folkstone, which passes Maxton and Farthingloe, and joins the upper Folkstone road about three miles from Dover. In 1796, the inhabitants of Dover, Deal, and Sandwich, also obtained an act of parliament to make a turnpike road from Dover to Deal, and from thence to Sandwich, which, by agreement, is connected with the new road made by the board of ordnance to the top of the Castle hill.

A survey was made, about the year 1676, under a commission from the barons of the exchequer, to point out the limits of the port of Dover, which produced the following report.

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"From the town to the South Foreland, bearing east, four miles; and from thence to the Godwin Sands, the same distance from the shore; and in twelve fathoms water at the time of the ebb. From the Godwin Sands, south-west by west, to a point near the promontory, called East-ware Bay, four miles distant from the shore, and in the same depth of water. From East-ware point to Dover pier head, north-north-east, and from the head, north-north-west, to the bridge over the sluice."*

The town of Dover is large and populous. In 1821, according to the census taken in that year, it contained 2047 inhabited houses, and 11,568 inhabitants. It is more than a mile in length, from the victualling office to the extremity of the houses at the pier. The form of the town is singular, and appears from the hills above it, as three long streets, taking different directions, and meeting at one point in the centre. That part of the town called Snargate-street, is much confined by the hills; which in many places seem to overhang the houses, and give to strangers

* Lyon's History of Dover, vol. 1, page 175.

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a dreadful idea of the situation of its inhabitants. And notwithstanding these hills have stood the storms of ages, and have generally so firm a base that there is little apprehension of danger; yet, in the latter end of the year 1810, and the early part of 1811, the inhabitants of this part of the town were greatly alarmed by sudden falls of the cliff, in different places, to a very great extent, which completely covered the back premises of many houses, and otherwise considerably incommoded them. However, the confined situation of this part subjects the inhabitants to some inconvenience for want of houses, as it is the principal passage for carriages through the town, and consequently the grand seat of business.

On the 14th of December, 1810, a fall of cliff happened in the ordnance yard, near Guilford battery, and buried the house occupied by one of the officers in the yard, whose wife and six children were dug out lifeless. The man was much hurt, but recovered. A most singular circumstance attended this fall, which is worthy of record. As the labourers were removing some of the rubbish at the back part of these premises, on the 23d of May,

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811, *a pig was dug out of the ruins alive, which had been in that situation one hundred and sixty days without food.* The animal was supposed to weigh eight score when buried; but, on being dug out, was reduced to two score. Incredible as this may appear to many, it is an undoubted fact. It was afterwards shewn as a curiosity, for a valuable consideration.

Dover has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and a fair on the 23d of November, which is kept in the Market-place, and continues three market days. It is called the fair of Saint Martin.

Dover has the privilege of trying all offences committed within its liberties and jurisdiction, which comprehend Saint John's, Saint Peter's, and Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, including Margate, where a deputy is appointed, subject to this corporation.

The month of April, in the year 1814, was remarkable for great events. The allied powers entered Paris, and deposed the man who had carried destruction and slaughter over the continent of Europe for the last twenty years. In consequence of this desirable change of affairs on the continent, the town

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of Dover was honoured, on the 23d, with the presence of Louis the Eighteenth, king of France, on his way to Paris, after being exiled from his native country for twenty-two years. He was accompanied by the prince Regent, and the duke of Clarence, and the royal yachts were sent from the river Thames to convey him and his suite to France. He sailed from the harbour at ten minutes before one on the 24th, and was safe in Calais harbour by a quarter past three, after a passage of less than two hours and a half. Such was the curiosity of the country to see this novel sight, that the town of Dover never before experienced such an influx of strangers. The numbers were great beyond conception. Carriages were not to be hired, and many persons travelled on foot more than forty miles; who, on their arrival, obtained refreshments with much difficulty, and beds were totally out of the question. The royal yachts, decorated with the flags of the different nations, elegantly painted, made a most magnificent appearance; and the whole was conducted with that regularity and order, which amply repaid the company for the inconvenience they might have experienced from the want of accommo-

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dation. The prince Regent was entertained for the night by the late Mr. Fector, and the king of France slept on board the Royal Sovereign yacht. The prince Regent waited until his majesty had passed the mouth of the harbour, and immediately set off for the metropolis.

On the 6th of June, 1814, the emperor Alexander of Russia, and the king and princes of Prussia, landed here about five in the afternoon, after a very pleasant voyage, from Boulogne. Their majesties came over in the Impregnable, commanded by the duke of Clarence, accompanied by the royal yachts, which previously sailed to Boulogne for that purpose. Several foreign officers, and noblemen of distinction, were in the suite of their majesties; particularly field marshal Blucher, and the general of the Cossacks, count Platoff. They remained in Dover one night, the emperor taking a bed at Mr. Fector's, and the king of Prussia at the York Hotel. The generals Blucher and Platoff were accommodated at the Ship Inn. On the morning of the 7th, their majesties proceeded to London; and after viewing every thing worthy of notice in the metropolis, they left London for Ports-

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mouth on the 22nd, to be present at a naval review. From thence they visited Brighton, and returned by the coast to Dover on the 26th, in the evening, accompanied by the dutchess of Oldenburgh, the emperor's sister, who arrived in England some weeks before. After being accommodated for the night in the same manner as on their arrival, in the morning of the 27th, his majesty of Prussia embarked on board the Nymphen frigate; and at six the same evening, the emperor and the dutchess of Oldenburgh took their passage, the former on board the Queen Charlotte yacht, and the latter on board the Jason frigate, for the continent; expressing themselves highly gratified with the attention they had received from all ranks of people in this country. The concourse of strangers assembled on both these days, was nearly equal to the former.

On the 11th of July, about five in the afternoon, marshal Blucher arrived from London, passed some time at the Ship Inn, and sailed in the Jason frigate, for Calais, at eight the same evening; and on the 24th also about one, arrived general count Platoff, who dined at the Ship Inn, and sailed, in the Jason, for Calais, at six the same evening.

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On the 5th of June, 1820, about one in the afternoon, queen Caroline landed here from Calais, and proceeded to the Ship Inn, from whence she departed, about six the same evening, for London.

The circumstances attending the return of the family of John Minet Fector, esq. to England, after an absence of two years in France, and the festivities which took place in consequence, were of so interesting a nature, as to be deemed worthy of being recorded. We regret that the confined limits of this publication will allow us to give only an imperfect sketch of the entertainments which took place on this occasion.

On the 14th of October, 1820, the King George passage vessel arrived from Calais with John Minet Fector, esq. and his family, after an absence of the latter, of two years on the continent. They were greeted on their landing with three cordial cheers, in the hearty old English style, by a large body of the inhabitants, who had lined the pier heads to witness their entrance into the harbour.

This spontaneous effusion of attachment was sensibly felt by Mr. Fector, who, the following day, in a circular hand-bill, returned

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thanks to his townsmen; and, with his characteristic liberality, intimated a wish that he might be allowed to manifest his sense of the compliment paid to his family, by roasting a Duncan of beef, and sending it, with a supply of his home-brewed ale, to be partaken of as a 'levener.

On the 20th of October, a splendid ball and supper were given by Mr. Fector, to all the beauty and fashion of the town and neighbourhood, to celebrate the return of his family to their native place, and the coming of age (on the 21st) of his eldest daughter; and his well-known liberality was never more fully displayed, than in the generous festive entertainment given on the 27th of October, at the Assembly Rooms, to nearly the whole male population of the town, above the age of twenty-one, consisting of about 2,300 persons, in celebration of the return of Mrs. Fector and her family to England, after their two year's absence. Previously to the day appointed, a number of respectable tradesmen formed themselves into a committee to arrange and superintend the entertainment, whose first care was to ascertain the probable number of guests. On making personal application,

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they found the wishes of the inhabitants to shew respect to Mr. Fector to be so general throughout all classes, that the number was likely to be between two and three thousand. These the committee divided into five classes, and distributed cards of admission, specifying the hour at which each class was to be entertained.

The morning was ushered in by the ringing of St. Mary's and St. James's bells; and at eight o'clock the committee met at Mr. Peter Steddy's, in Bulwark-street; and having formed in procession, conveyed a baron of beef, of immense weight, and other large joints, which had been roasted at his house, to Mr. Fector's where two fellow barons, of equal bulk, awaited them. The whole were then placed on a car decorated with laurels and flags, which was drawn by six capital horses (handsomely volunteered by Mr. C. Wright of the Ship Inn) with riders in scarlet jackets. The procession, joined by a band of music, then proceeded to the Assembly rooms, where the committee immediately commenced preparations for the reception of the numerous guests. The room was very tastefully decorated with laurel, and hung with flags,

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ensigns, and banners, of various descriptions. At the upper end of the room a raised seat for the president was encircled with an arch, on which was inscribed, in large letters, "BRITISH HOSPITALITY," with three transparencies, (surmounted by a large union jack,) on which were the following mottos:—"*The House of Fector, so honourable to the town of Dover: may it flourish for ages, and perpetuate its high character for probity, liberality, and benevolence.*"—"*Health and long life to John Minet Fector, esquire, the munificent entertainer of crowned heads, and the liberal benefactor and kind friend of his townsmen.*"—"*Mrs. Fector, and her amiable family: health and happiness to them, and a cordial welcome to their native shores.*" On each side of the president's chair was a baron of beef; and in the front, two new barrels filled with home-brewed ale. Behind them stood the carvers; and the whole appearance was very striking. The hours of entertainment were eleven, one, four, six, and eight o'clock. The arrangements were in due time completed for the first class; and every inch of space in the saloon, the lower and upper boxes, card room, &c. appropriated

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and fitted up with tables, &c. When the president took his seat, a discharge of eleven small cannon, from a temporary battery at the back of the theatre, next the pent, announced the first hour of admission; and the doors being thrown open, 435 persons were very shortly commodiously seated. The president, in a short address, stated the arrangements made for conducting the entertainment, and informed them the signal for commencing would be the band playing, "*O the Roast Beef of Old England!*" and the company's continuance must unavoidably be limited to one hour; half an hour to eating, and the other half hour in drinking the toasts that he should propose. The music then struck up; and each individual fell to. Soon after they had commenced, the munificent entertainer (attended by his only son, then eight years of age) entered, and took his seat on the right of the president; and at the same moment, Mrs. Fector, and her three accomplished daughters, with a train of female friends, entered the gallery amid immense shouts and cheering. The repast of the first class being ended, the president proposed the first toast, "*John Minet Fector, esquire, our hospitable*

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host; health and long life to him;" which was drank by acclamation, with thunders of applause, the band playing the national air. Mr. Fector then stepped forward, and shortly addressed the company, expressing his gladness at seeing them all assembled, and his hopes that they should meet together again thirteen years hence.* He returned his warmest thanks, and those of his family, for the distinguished honour conferred on them by the very flattering (and, added he, "I might almost venture to say unprecedented") proofs of attachments, which had from every quarter so kindly and strongly marked every proceeding towards them, from the moment when his family happily entered again their native port. Mr. Fector was evidently under the impression of strong feelings; and the cordiality and friendship manifest on every countenance towards him and his family, almost overpowered him: nor was he the only person affected; the interesting and imposing scene had a visible effect on many of the company, who were unable to suppress their emotions. Mr. Fector soon retired, evidently

* When his son would be of age.

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from the excess of his feelings. On taking leave, he handed a letter to the president, expressing his thanks to the company, and the town at large, for the honour done him, and intimating an intention of shortly proposing the formation of some benevolent institution for the benefit of the meritorious aged and infirm.

The president then proposed the second toast, "*Mrs. Fector and her daughters; a hearty welcome of them to Old England; and may happiness attend them;*" which was drank with enthusiastic cheers. The last toast was then given, "*John Fector, the son of our host, and heir apparent to the Fector house: may he inherit the excellent qualities of his father; and, like him, possess the friendship and esteem of his townsmen.*" This was drank with equal enthusiasm, when a discharge having announced that the hour was up, the first class departed, highly gratified.

The same routine was observed with respect to the four other classes, the guns announcing the hour of arrival and departure; and throughout the whole of this vast assemblage of persons, composed of all ranks, not the

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slightest irregularity or indecorum took place; which was mainly attributed to the judicious arrangements of the committee, all of whom officiated as waiters. At the close of the entertainments, the last class, accompanied by a numerous assemblage of the company, and others, preceded by the band, and lighted torches, paraded through the town to the mansion of Mr. Fector, and after repeatedly cheering the family, retired with the same order and decorum as had marked the whole day's proceedings. In this truly Old English entertainment, 2,514 lbs. of beef, 362 loaves, and 4,752 pints of ale, were consumed; and the committee provided for the accommodation of the guests, 684 plates, 104 salts, 74 mustard pots, 200 tumblers, and 350 mugs. On the same day, the ringers of both parish churches, and their friends, amounting to 78, were entertained with similar fare at the Oak Inn, and the hovellers, 130 in number, at their boat houses.

On the 8th of November, the committee, who had so ably conducted the feast, with some select friends, at the request of Mr. Fector, partook of a very handsome dinner at the Bull Inn. Fifty-three sat down, and

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the evening passed off with many loyal and patriotic toasts and sentiments, enlivened by songs.

Thus ended the festivities of 1820. His family, and the inhabitants of Dover, were however shortly afterwards, destined to experience a different scene. In June, 1821, they had to lament the loss of this good and worthy man, who departed this life for a better on the 12th of that month, most universally regretted. Blessed with an ample fortune, and possessing a noble and benevolent mind, he distributed his bounty with a most liberal hand. He lies buried in a mausoleum built for the purpose, in the church yard of St. James, Dover.

Dover sends two members to parliament, in the choice of whom, every free burgess has a right to vote, provided he is not otherwise disqualified by law. In most wars, it has been distinguished for its loyalty and attachment to the present royal family.

Of late years, this place has been made the summer residence of many respectable families, particularly in the bathing season, as the clearness of the water gives it a superiority, in this respect, over many other places on the coast. Bathing machines, and private

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hot and cold salt water baths, fitted up in such a neat and commodious manner as not to be excelled by any in the kingdom, have for some time been established. The ground near the upper rope walk, has also been lately appropriated for building, and several houses are already fitted up for the reception of families.

The broad beach which lies at the mouth of this extensive valley, and which was no doubt the entrance of the harbour in the time of the Romans, is truly delightful. Walks have been formed, which extend a considerable distance along the beach, and communicate with the bathing machines. Here the romantic appearance of the cliffs and castle on the left hand; the entrance of the harbour, terminated by a long sea prospect, on the right; a direct view of the opposite coast of France, frequently intercepted by shipping passing both up and down channel; form together such a pleasing variety, as can scarcely be equalled on the English coast. Nor is this extensive scene the only object of diversion on these shores. The curious find abundant entertainment in observing the odd produce of the ocean, thrown up under their feet; such as the sea plant, the star fish, and many curious fossils

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and shells. The hills also produce a variety of curious plants, and afford much amusement to those who are fond of botanical researches.

The convenience of its situation drew the attention of the Roman governors who ruled here, while they possessed this part of the Island; and there still remain indubitable testimonies of their care and respect for this important place.

We shall now give a short description of the two parishes, together with the public buildings and remarkable places, beginning with the parish of

Saint Mary the Virgin.

This parish is of considerable extent, and, by the census taken in 1821, contains 1645 houses, and 8653 inhabitants. It extends from the entrance of the town at the victualling office, to the very extremity of the pier. The church is situated at the bottom of Biggin-street, near the Market Place. It was built by the prior and convent of Saint Martin, and was given by them to the town; but the advowson thereof was given to Hubert de Burgh, the founder of the Maison Dieu, and he afterwards gave it to that hospital.

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At the suppression of the religious houses, the advowson fell to the crown; but how it came afterwards into the hands of the inhabitants does not sufficiently appear. Mr. Lyon states, * "That the king, in general, reserved all rectories and vicarages to himself, which had belonged to religious houses; but, as the tithes of this were too inconsiderable to attract his notice, the inhabitants petitioned him to let them have it for a place of worship, and he granted their request." The church is a handsome structure, consisting of three aisles. The improvements it has lately undergone, by taking down the middle pillar on each side, and erecting new pews in the body of the church, give it a much more light and airy appearance, than it was hitherto accustomed to command. The old pews under the gallery in the north aisle, have also very recently been taken down and rebuilt; and we are informed, that it is in contemplation to do the same with those under the south gallery, as soon as circumstances will permit. It contains many monuments and armorial bearings. The famous Churchill lies buried in

* Lyon's History of Dover, vol i. page 95.

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the old church yard belonging to this parish, and in the church is a plain monument to his memory, erected at the expense of his friend, Mr. Underwood. The organ was rebuilt in 1796, by Mr. Lincoln, of London, and is a capital instrument; but the situation in which it is placed, pent up on three sides by stone walls, is a very great disadvantage to it. In the tower is a good peal of eight bells. This church is a curacy, in the gift of the inhabitants, as before stated. The Rev. John Maule is the present incumbent.

The elections for mayor, and representatives in parliament for the town, are held in this church, to the subversion of all decency and good order. This is a circumstance which all ranks of people in the town condemn; but it most commonly happens, that the business which belongs to every one, is generally left undone. We have, however, been informed, that some years since, an application was made to parliament to correct this indecency, and remove these elections to their proper place, but without effect. We are not acquainted with the cause of this failure; but we are well convinced, that if the corporation, joined by the other inhabitants, of the town, were heartily

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to set about it, the measure might be readily accomplished, and the elections removed to the Town Hall. This might be done by a general act, as there are some few other places in the kingdom in the same predicament; but should even a particular one be necessary, the town of Dover has opulence and spirit sufficient to defray the expense of such an undertaking. In all public subscriptions, it has ever been conspicuous for its liberality, and we can hardly suppose it would be backward to remove an indecorum which so immediately concerns itself. This evil has been removed by act of parliament in 1826.

Charities.

Thomas Pepper, Mar. 18, 1573, left to the poor 20s. yearly, from lands in the manor of Siberston.

Thomas Elwood. Jan. 3, 1604, left to the poor in bread, at Christmas eve, 20s. yearly, payable from the house near the church, now in the possession of Mr. Dell.

Thomas Chalice, Jan. 31, 1613, left to the poor in bread, 10s. yearly, payable from a house called the Saracen's Head.

Thomas Chalice, by the same will, left also to the poor an annuity from a house. Neither the sum, nor the situation of the house, are

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mentioned in the will; consequently, this charity was never paid.

Ann Booth and Mark Wills, Nov. 4, 1664, left an annuity of 7l. 10s. to six poor widows, payable from lands in the parish of Whitfield.

Jacob Windsor, July 16, 1669, left to eight aged persons, the rent arising from eight tenements near the north pier. This charity has fallen to decay.

Jacob Windsor left also to the poor in bread, 24s. yearly, payable from a house in Bench Street, occupied by Mr. Grant.

Thomas White, in 1669, left 40s. yearly, to four poor widows, payable from a house called the Shakespeare, in Bench Street.

John Hewson, Feb. 24, 1692, left an annuity of 20s. to poor widows of this parish.

Nicholas Cullen, June 27, 1796, left the rent of a small tenement near the fish market, to be given to the poor in bread.

Nicholas Cullen also left to twenty poor widows, who do not receive alms from the parish, 6l. yearly, from a house in Strond-street, and 7l. yearly from certain lands in Romney Marsh; making, in the whole, 13l. each widow to receive 13s every New-year's day. This charity is much improved, in con-

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sequence of the fee of the lands falling to the parish, and each widow now receives nearly 5l. yearly.

William Richards, Aug. 19, 1701, left 5l. annually, payable out of certain lands, occupied by Mr. Thomas Horn.

Anthony Church, May 3, 1709, left 20s. yearly, to the poor in bread.

Ann Jell, Sep. 24, 1719, left 40s. yearly, to eight poor widows who do not receive alms, payable from a house in the possession of Mrs. Farbrace.

John Deckewer, July 28, 1760, left the interest of 500l. stock, to be distributed every Sunday in bread, and coals on Christmas eve, on condition that the minister and churchwardens do keep in repair the tomb of Benjamin Devinck.

Susannah Hammond, June 10, 1767, left 48s. yearly, to be given in bread.

Elizabeth Roalf, Feb. 13, 1777, left 12l. yearly, to ten of the poorest families who do not receive constant alms from the parish.

Thomas Knott, Dec. 23, 1777, left 20s. yearly, to forty poor widows, payable from the houses, many years in the possession of the late Mr. Thomas Pattenden.

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Thomas Gibbon Boykett, left by will, Sep. 12, 1799, 5l. a year, to be given to the poor in bread.

Rebecca Saure left by will, Nov. 6, 1808, the interest of 400l. for keeping in repair the tomb and vault of her late husband; the overplus to be laid out in coals for the benefit of ten poor widows of the parish, who do not receive alms from the same.

Peter Fector, by will, March 3, 1806, left the interest of 200l. 3 per cent. cons. bank annuities, to be distributed yearly on Christmas day, among twelve aged persons of this parish. The widows of seamen are recommended in this bequest.

Thomas Pattenden, gentleman, of Dover, left by will, dated the 27th of Feb. 1817, in trust to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Saint Mary, for the time being, the sum of 800l. 3 per cent. reduced bank annuities, the dividends arising from which, to be partly appropriated towards repairing, from time to time, the fencing round his grave; and the remainder, to be yearly applied to the relief of six poor widows, who have most recently been so unfortunate as to lose their husbands by the dangers of the sea. By a

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private memorandum he also provided that his executors should place a new oak fence round his grave, as early as possible after his funeral, at the expense of his estate. This duty has been performed, so that the charity will experience very little diminution, on this account for some years to come.

Saint James the Apostle,

Otherwise *St. James of Warden Down.* The greater part of this parish is situated at the north-east extremity of the town, immediately under the Castle hill; but the houses lately erected, called Liverpool Terrace, and nearly all the ground on that side the pent next the sea, including Snargate-street over the Sluice, are within it, with very little exception. In 1821, it contained 289 houses, and 1674 inhabitants.* The church is situated at the north-east part of St. James's street, and anciently belonged to the Castle. A few years since, it underwent a material improvement, by taking down two of the large pillars, which gives it, within side, a light and airy

* To the number of inhabitants in the parishes of St. Mary and St. James, are to be added that part of Hougham and Charlton, which are within the liberties of the town; the former containing 414, and the latter 727, making the whole population of the town, 11,468.

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appearance. It is a rectory, in the gift of the archbishop. The Rev. T. Morris is the present incumbent.

In this church are opened the courts of chancery and admiralty, for the Cinque Ports and their members, at which the lord warden or his deputy presides.

Charities.

Thomas Beane, August 15, 1704, left the interest of 200l. towards repairing the tomb and vault of Jane Boyd and Clement Buck; the overplus to be given to the poor in bread, who do not receive alms from the parish.

Thomas Dawkes, April 17, 1705, left the interest of 50l. to be distributed to the poor in bread, on the feast of St. Thomas.

Peter Fector, by will, March 3, 1806, left the interest of 100l. 3 per cent. reduced annuities, to be distributed yearly, on Christmas day, among six aged persons of this parish. The widows of seamen are recommended in this bequest.

Victualling Office.

This building is situated at the entrance of the town from the London road, and was anciently the hospital of the Maison Dieu.

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It has already been mentioned in the former part of this little sketch, that it was converted into its present use by queen Mary, and has continued so from that time to the present. It has even now a grand appearance, and the buildings and grounds around it are extensive. In time of war much business is done at this place, as it is the only established victualling office between Portsmouth and Sheerness; and from hence all ships in the Downs belonging to the navy, receive their provisions, by vessels employed for that purpose. These vessels sail from a place at the bottom of Snargate-street, under the direction of the office, called the *Victualling Quay*, where store-houses are kept for the use of government. The office is, in time of war, conducted by an agent, store-keeper, and clerk of the cheque. The house appointed for the use of the agent, is at the Maison Dieu: and those for the store-keeper and clerk of the cheque, at the Victualling Quay. Since the late peace, a material reduction has, however, been made in this establishment, and the sole management of the office is at present confined to the agent and his clerks.

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Town Hall,

Situate in the Market Place, and under which the market is principally held. It consists of a spacious room, with an adjoining one, used as a jury room. Here all business which concerns the town, is usually transacted, except the elections for mayor and representatives, as before stated. In the hall are some good portraits, together with a fine ancient print, representing the embarkation of king Henry the Eighth, at Dover, May 31, 1520, preparatory to his interview with Francis the First. The building has lately undergone considerable repair.

The New Goal

Is also situated in the Market Place, opposite the Town Hall, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 8th Sept. 1820, by Sir Thomas Mantell, knight, who was at that time mayor of the town.

Theatre,

In Snargate-street, built by subscription in 1790. This building answers the purposes both of Theatre and Assembly Rooms. Plays are performed here every winter, from November to the end of March. Subscription assemblies are also held monthly in winter,

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and a card and dancing assembly occasionally during the summer months.

Custom House

Is a large and spacious building, situate on the Quay. The business of this office is considerable, as the towns of Folkstone and Romney are subject to it. Hither all goods imported, or that are intended for exportation, and all baggage of every kind, are brought to be examined. It has a large establishment, under the management of the collector and comptroller. Formerly the landing and shipping of goods in this harbour were confined to particular quays, which were called *lawful quays*; and it was considered as illegal to land or ship goods in any other part; but time has rendered these regulations obsolete; and for the convenience of trade, goods are now suffered to be shipped or landed in any part of the harbour.

Post Office,

Situate on the Quay in front of the harbour. Through the medium of this office, a regular mail is established to and from Romney to London every day. The foreign mail arrives in Dover every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and is regularly dispatched on

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those days to France by the packets, under the establishment of the postmaster general, by whom the agent for the packets is appointed.

Fellowship of Trinity Pilots,

Established in the year 1515, under the direction of the *Court of Load-manage.* Their business is to pilot merchant ships into the rivers Thames and Medway; and in time of war many are employed in his majesty's navy. In their first institution, pilots were established at Sandwich; for in 1689, there was an order of the fellowship of pilots of Dover and Sandwich, that no person should pilot vessels out of, or into, the havens of these places, unless duly licensed by the fellowship. In 1689, a commission from king William, restored to the fellowship their ancient rights and privileges of chusing a master and wardens from their own body; and appointed the lord warden and his deputy, for the time being; the mayors of Dover and Sandwich, for the time being; the captains and lieutenants of Deal, Walmer, and Sandown castles, for the time being, commissioners of load-manage. In the third year of George the First, the pilots obtained an act of parliament, by which it was settled to have fifty pilots

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at Dover, as many at Deal, and twenty in Thanet. The mayor of Sandwich since that time has been out of the commission, nor have there been any licensed pilots at that place for a century past. In the year 1801, an act passed, which increased the number of pilots to sixty-four. The lord warden, as admiral of the ports, holds courts of loadmanage, for regulating the fellowship, and for appointing pilots at Dover, Deal, Margate, and Ramsgate. The instrument by which a pilot is admitted, is called a branch, and the seal of admiralty and chancery is affixed to it. The pilots are divided into two classes, viz. *Upper Book*, or those that have been longest on the list, from which the master and wardens are chosen; and *Lower Book*, or those lately appointed, from whence they remove by seniority. The price for piloting is regulated by the tonnage; and it is the privilege of the Upper Book to pilot all ships that draw more than 11 feet 6 inches water. The pilots of Dover are a valuable body of men, and much respected. Many years since they established a fund, whereby, in case of death, their widows receive 12l. annually from the fellowship during life, provided they continue unmarried.

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Charity Schools.

In 1789, the gentlemen of Dover laid the foundation of a Charity School, which has, during the last 34 years, given education to many who are now worthy and reputable characters in the town, and bids fair to become a benefit to future ages. The first institution was intended for only forty boys and twenty girls, but afterwards the latter were increased to thirty. This not being considered a sufficient income for the master and mistress, who at that time were paid according to the number of children educated, they were at different periods augmented to sixty-five boys, and forty-five girls, and the school was continued on this establishment until October, 1820. In the latter part of 1819, however, preperations were in great forwardness for carrying it on upon a more extensive plan. The improvements made in the method of education had suggested to its directors, that the establishment might still be considerably augmented; but the premises they then held were much too confined to accomplish this desirable end; and the funds of the institution, although in a prosperous state, were found inadequate to so great an undertaking. To obviate this

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difficulty, a subscription was immediately entered into, by which a considerable sum was raised, and the result has been, the erection of an edifice which is both an ornament to the town, and a credit to its projectors. It is situated in Queen-street, and consists of two lofty rooms, each sufficient to contain 200 children, with a house for the master and mistress, and offices adjoining. This charity is supported by *Voluntary Contributions*, and a sermon is annually preached in both parish churches in aid of its funds.

A School of Industry has also been established for the education of sixty girls.

Public Dispensary.

In 1823 subscriptions were entered into for establishing a Dispensary in this town, for the purpose of rendering medical aid to the indigent and infirm poor, who do not receive parochial relief; and a sufficient sum subscribed to carry the same into effect; under the patronage of the earl of Liverpool. In the present year 1828, this most excellent establishment not only experienced a severe check, but a total dissolution, and the balance of its funds was returned to the subscribers. A want of cordiality on the part of several

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who had been supporters of it having occasioned this transition, we shall forbear going into particulars, and only add that a subscription in support of another has since been entered into, which is likely to succeed.

Bankers.

John Minet Fector, and Co. Old Dock, Strond Street.

Latham, Rice, and Co. Snargate-street, over the Sluice.

Libraries.

The *Albion Library*, Snargate-street, and Snargate-street, Pent-side, was established in 1582, under the direction of Mr. George Ledger, and is now combined with the *Marine Library*, on the Parade, proprietor Z. Warren. It contains upwards of four thousand volumes, in every branch of English and French literature, selected with the greatest attention. The London papers are taken in daily at each reading room, for the use of subscribers, together with the Kentish papers, reviews, &c. and supplied with separate maps of every kingdom and state in Europe.

Having briefly noticed the *Marine Library*, we should not do ourselves or the public justice, if we omitted to add that this

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new establishment, which is in one of the most delightful situations on the coast, was erected under the immediate sanction of the warden and assistants of Dover harbour, for the convenience of the numerous visiters that resort to this select watering place during the summer months, and the entire space from the bathing rooms eastward to the castle cliff have been let by them on building leases, subject to a specified plan. The whole is now covered with substantial houses tastefully fitted up for the reception of genteel families.*

The *King's Arms Library*, New Bridge, Snargate-street, proprietor, W. Batcheller.

Inns.

There are several fine Inns in the town, the largest of which are the Ship and York Hotels, which have the best of accommodation.

*In the arrangement of this newly built part of the town, the commissioners of the harbour, aided by their engineer, have displayed considerable taste, reserving in the formation two elegant and beautiful squares, the one to the eastward is called Clarence Lawn, the other to the westward Guildford Lawn. These afford an airy and delightful appearance, and give to almost every house a sea view, and the scenery of the shipping almost continually passing close to the eye, renders it the most admired situation on the coast as a summer residence; it has also been of late sufficiently attractive to claim the attention and residence of many families throughout the winter, from its possessing a southern aspect and being completely sheltered by the hills from the north and east winds.

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Passage.

This place, from the most early period, has been considered the principal embarkation from England to the continent; and, from its situation, it must ever continue the same. A short voyage is the first object of all travellers, and the late establishment of steam packets renders it almost certain of performing the voyage to Calais in three hours, and to Boulogne in four.

The mail packets are under the direction of the general post office; one of which sails every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, with the mails for France.

Several other steam vessels are also employed in the passage, exclusive of the packets, the property of individuals. These vessels are also fitted up in the most handsome manner, and sail daily for Calais and Boulogne.

For the information of travellers we have added a tide table to this article; but it must be understood, that vessels in their passage do not wait for high water before they leave Dover, as their easy draught of water always enables them to proceed on their voyage by

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half-flood; so that if, at full moon, the water flows until eleven, they can leave the harbour before nine. The third column in the table will explain this.

Tide Table for Dover Harbour.

The first column in the following table gives the Moon's age, the second the time of high water, and the third about the time the passage vessels will float on each day. It flows full and change in Dover harbour at eleven o'clock; that is, there is no falling water at that time.

Moon's age.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1 and 16	11	47	0	17
2 17	12	35	10	5
3 18	1	23	10	53
4 19	2	11	11	50
5 20	2	59	1	0
6 21	3	47	2	0
7 22	4	35	3	5
8 23	5	23	4	0
9 24	6	11	4	40
10 25	6	59	5	15
11 26	7	47	6	5
12 27	8	35	6	40
13 28	9	23	7	30
14 29	10	11	8	0
15 30	10	59	8	30

On a common spring tide, it flows over the apron at the North Head, about 18 feet.

In a former edition of this sketch, we had occasion to notice the porters, who principally derive their employment from this passage in time of peace; and lamented that they were not placed under some better regulations, whereby they might be enabled to acquire

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their subsistence with more pleasure to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. We are happy to find that this has taken place, and that they now form a regular establishment under the commissioners for carrying the paving acts into execution; who have published the following Rates of Porterage, as decreed and established by them.

	s.	d.
For shipping or unshipping any horse, mare, mule, or gelding	4	0
For shipping or unshipping of every carriage with two wheels	5	0
For shipping or unshipping of every carriage with four wheels	10	6
For every trunk, portmanteau, chest, box, bag, bundle, packet, or parcel, conveyed from any inn to the Custom House, and from thence to or on board any boat, passage vessel, or packet boat, or landed from any boat, passage vessel, or packet boat, and conveyed to the Custom House, and from thence to any inn, or to the Custom House only, or direct to any inn, or to any part of the town, not exceeding 28 lbs. in weight ..	0	6

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	s.	d.
Above 28 lbs. and not exceeding 56 lbs.	1	0
Above 56 lbs. and not exceeding 1 cwt.	1	6
Above 1 cwt. and not exceeding 2 cwt.	2	0
Above 2 cwt. and not exceeding 3 cwt.	3	0
For every additional half-hundred wt.	0	6

Ordered, that if any ticket porter shall demand, or take, any greater sum for his fare than is herein before specified, or shall wilfully neglect, or refuse, to fetch, carry, or go with any baggage, or parcel, when so required, or shall make use of any indecent or improper language to, or otherwise insult or abuse, any person who shall employ him, or in or concerning the hiring, payment, or legal demand of what he shall be entitled to, then, and in every or any of such cases, every porter so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s.—one half to the informer, and the other half to be applied to the paving fund.

Fortifications.

Besides the batteries particularly belonging to the castle, there are several others erected for the defence of the town, which are Guilford battery, under the castle; Archcliff fort,

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at the extremity of the pier; and Amherst battery, at the north pier head. These acting in conjunction with the castle entirely command the road of Dover. Two others were erected during the American war, viz. North's battery, on the rope walk; and Townsend's battery, at the south pier head; both of which are rendered useless, for the purposes intended, by inroads of the sea; but many spacious buildings are erected on the remaining ground, which are used as guard houses, and deposits for ordnance stores. The extensive works on Dover heights, being situated entirely within the parish of Hougham, will be noticed under their proper head.

Fire Office Agents.

Sun Fire Office—Henry Morris.
Royal Exchange—John Worsfold.
Phœnix—Batcheller and Rigden.
British—James Neales.
Globe—William Brockman.
Kent—James Brett.
Union—John Corbet.
Hope—J. Judge.
Norwich—O. Hambrook.
Atlas—William Peake.

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Public Carriages.

Coaches go from the Ship, the York Hotel, the City of London, the Union Hotel, the Paris Hotel, the King's Head; and from the different coach offices, every morning and evening for London. The mail goes from the Ship at eight every evening, to the Angel Inn, St. Clement's, London. Coaches may be had at any hour, on paying the full fare.

Bates' coach goes from the Packet Boat every morning, at half after nine, to Deal, and returns at seven in the evening. Hobday's arrives at the Packet Boat from Deal every day, and returns the same evening. Coaches to and from Margate every day during the summer, one of which passes through Dover at ten in the forenoon, and arrives at Hastings in the evening, at which place it meets the coaches from Brighton. Another of these coaches, leaves Hastings every morning, passes through Dover at four in the afternoon, and arrives at Margate in the evening. Spain's coach sets out from Dover every morning at eight, for Romney, and returns in the evening at seven. By these carriages a connection is established during the summer from Margate to Brighton.

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The old Dover waggons, the property of Rutley, Stanbury, and Young, leave their warehouse, in Snargate-street, Dover, every day at noon, for the White Hart, Southwark, London, where they arrive next morning; from whence also waggons set out every day for Dover, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at nine the next morning.

The mail goes from the post office at seven every morning, to Folkstone, Sandgate, Hythe, Dymchurch, and Romney, and returns through those places to Dover every evening at seven.

Caravans from the Packet Boat and Fountain, to Canterbury, every day.

Poor House of Saint Mary.

In 1795, the inhabitants of Saint Mary, assembled at a vestry convened for that purpose, took into consideration the necessity of making some amendment for the better regulation of their poor. The house at that time appropriated for their reception was in a wretched state, and large sums of money were annually expended, but without rendering its unfortunate tenants that comfort which their situation demanded. Many surveys were made of the old premises, which were de-

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clared totally unfit for the purpose; and the vestry came to the determination to build a new house, in a more eligible situation, to be regulated under the act of the 22nd of George the Third, for the relief of the poor, commonly called *Gilbert's Act.* An act of amendment was also applied for, and obtained; and ground was immediately purchased, in the parish of Charlton, to carry the plan into execution. Too much cannot be said in favour of those persons who have had the direction of this undertaking, by whose exertions many material objects have been obtained. The poor are now well provided for, and kept in a decent and orderly manner, and the whole expense of the building is already liquidated. In so large a parish as that of Saint Mary, the expenditure of the money raised for the relief of the poor becomes of great concern; and we sincerely hope the more opulent part of the parish will feel it their duty and their interest to attend the meetings, and continue it under proper direction.

Alms House.

This charity is of considerable consequence, founded so long since, that it is difficult to trace for a certainty who was the donor, or

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clearly to ascertain for what particular charitable purposes it was intended. The most general opinion is, that it was designed for the relief of poor soldiers and sailors, and their wives, who might occasionally come to Dover, and to pass them to their respective homes; but is is very difficult to determine upon what this opinion is grounded. As it was founded prior to any establishment for the relief of the poor, the most probable conjecture is, that it was intended to answer more general purposes. It is governed by the mayor, and two common-council men, as master and wardens, in a house in Queen-street; where there is a housekeeper to provide for, and beds to lodge, such distressed persons, as are thought proper objects to be received and relieved.

The income of this charity is from landed property, (which has lately been considerably increased, by letting such lands to the greatest advantage) and from interest arising from property in the funds; the whole of which amounts to upwards of £174 yearly. We trust and hope, that with this income, farther enquiries respecting the original intent of the donor, and enlarging the plan of

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administering relief, will be pursued by the active and worthy members of the corporation.

Besides the above, there were also four Alms Houses, situated at the top of Market-street, under the direction of the corporation, which were very old and much decayed. These have been taken down and others, much more considerable in number, erected in place of them.

In 1822, an act was obtained for lighting the town with Gas, which was promptly put in execution, and completed before the end of the year. We give the directors of this undertaking much credit for their expedition, and the manner in which it has been accomplished. Superintendant, Mr. James Peake, who resides near the gasometer in a house lately built by order of the directors.

A Grand Military Shaft,

Was constructed during the late war, which communicates with the Heights by a triple spiral staircase, at the end of a passage leading from the centre of Snargate-street, It comprises one hundred and forty stone steps, resembling those generally used in ascending the high towers of churches, and is well worth the attention of strangers. In 1812, a

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gentleman made a trifling wager that he would ride his horse from the bottom of the shaft to the top, which was considered a very hazardous undertaking. By way of experiment, however, his servant previously led the horse up the steps of the shaft, and to the amazement of all present, he then led the animal to the bottom. The gentleman then mounted, and won his wager by arriving safe at the top of the shaft.

Chapels.

Lady Huntingdon's—*Last Lane.*
General Baptist—*Above Wall.*
Methodist—*Queen Elizabeth's Square.*
Society of Friends—*Queen Street.*
Calvenist Baptist—*Pent-side.*
A Chapel in—*St James' Street.*

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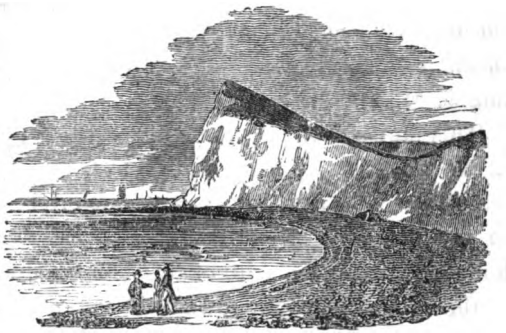
A Description of the several Parishes within Six Miles of Dover.



A VIEW OF HAY CLIFF.

Hougham

Is the first parish we shall describe, part of it being situated in the liberties and jurisdiction of Dover. The village lies on the hill, about three miles distant, on the right of the road to Folkstone. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to Saint Laurence.

The manor of Hougham was once in the possession of a very ancient family of the same name. Robert de Hougham died seized of it in the 41st year of Edward the Third. It is now in the possession of Robert Parker, esq. of Maidstone.

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Maxton is a seat here, which anciently belonged to two families, called Madekin and Walsham, in 1077. It is situated in the valley on the left of the Folkstone road, and is now in the possession of the representatives of the late J. M. Fector, esq. of Dover.

This parish is of considerable extent. Part of the old priory of Saint Martin, at Dover, is situated in it, and formerly had some interest in the manor of Maxton. It also has the honour to claim the scite of that famous cliff, to the southward of the town of Dover, called Hay Cliff, which has for years been the wonder and admiration of travellers, and which is thus beautifully described by Shakespeare.

"There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep.---
How dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the mid-way air,
Seem scarce so gross as beetles. Half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire; dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice, and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. The murm'ring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the diminish'd sight
Topple down headlong.
From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up; a height—the shrill gor'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard."

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Though this cliff may still, in our day, be said to answer the description of this poetical painter of nature, yet in Shakespeare's time it was certainly higher than it is at present. The ascent to the top on the land side, shews it to be the lesser section of a hill of chalk, chequered with horizontal strata of black flints, whose base being continually worn by the agitation of the sea, every fragment detached from its summit lessens the perpendicular height, supposed now to be 350 feet. An elevation, which will not fail to excite admiration, and even astonishment, in those not accustomed to the view of objects of this kind; but still this cliff is not so high as the lands behind it.

During the war which ended in 1783, the hills in this parish which immediately overlook the town, were fortified. Four guard houses were built, defended by ramparts, and lines of modern defence, which extended a considerable distance on the adjacent hills. On these lines 72 pieces of cannon were mounted; but the peace put a stop to the works, and and the whole fell to decay, except the guard houses, which were afterwards converted into barracks.

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The plan of fortifying the Heights of Dover has, however, during the late wars, been renewed, to a much greater extent than on any former occasion. The question on the probability of the enemy attempting to invade this country, employed the minds of many distinguished characters in it; and although much difference of opinion arose on the subject, yet government perhaps took the best means in its power for the security of the realm. These fortifications extend a considerable distance to the south-west of the town, and barracks are built within the lines, and casemates dug in the solid rock, sufficient to accommodate a large number of troops.

In this parish is also situated a small piece of ground, called the *Graves*, worthy of notice, from its having been consecrated for the burial of those persons who died by the plague, which visited Dover in 1665. Mr. Hasted, after stating that 900 persons, at the least, fell victims to this dreadful pestilence, informs us, that "This fatal distemper was brought to Dover by a young person, who had been in service in London. The parish register at St. Mary's being at that time under the care of Dr. Samuel Hind, seems to have been

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much neglected, as to the entries of such as were then swept off by it; so that though there were great numbers in that parish who died of the plague, yet only 212 are registered in the list of burials, between the first of April, 1665, and the 31st of March following. However, it should be observed, that during the time of the plague thus raging in Dover, a piece of ground on the side hill, fronting the Pier Fort, [Archcliff] ever since called the *Graves*, was consecrated, where numbers were buried; and as this ground lies within the parish of Hougham, there is no doubt but the minister of St. Mary's parish did not, nor could he attend, neither could they be inserted in his register. The bodies of these unhappy sufferers were in general carried from the pier in carts, some few in coffins, but most without."* Within these few years, this spot was used as a burying ground by some respectable families of Dover. The new military hospital is built on the ground adjoining, and is a very handsome building.

* Hasted's History of Kent, folio edition, vol. iv, page 97, note (i)

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Alkham

Lies about four miles from Dover, on the left hand of the London road. The lordship of Folkstone claims over it, as being within that hundred. The church, which is dedicated to St. Anthony the Martyr, is a handsome building, consisting of three aisle, and two chancels, having a tower steple, with a low pointed turret on it.

Alkham contains the following manors, viz. Alkham and Halmead, alias Hall Court, in the possession of Mr. Smith, of Alkham, yeoman, and the Ayest family; Hoptons, in the possession of the representatives of the late J. M. Fector, esq. of Dover; Evering, in the family of the late Rev. W. D. Byrch, of Canterbury; and Halton and Woolverton, belonging to the earl of Radnor. In the register of St. Radigund's abbey, there are many entries of lands in this parish, given by different persons to that abbey.

It lies very much among the hills, that are in this part of Kent high and bold, consisting mostly of open and uninclosed grounds; which are without trees or hedge rows, but clumps of coppice woods are interspersed at distances

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here and there, the whole affording a wild and most romantic scene. The village of Alkham is pleasantly situated on a small knoll in the bottom of the valley, with the church nearly in the centre of the parish. There are numbers of spreading elms growing throughout the village, which make a pleasing contrast to the open exposed country about it. About half a mile distant is a small hamlet, called, from its situation, South Alkham; and nearly the same distance northward are Woolverton and Chilton. At the south-west is the hamlet of Drelingore, where the spring of the Nailbourn rises, and flows northward as far as the head of the river Dour, which rises in this parish at Chilton; and still farther northward, meets the other branch of that river, a little below Kersney Court, in River. The soil is here mostly chalk, and the lands on the hills poor and barren. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the archbishop, and united with Capel le Ferne.* The Rev. A. J. Smith is the present incumbent, who has held it upwards of forty years.

* In the chancel are several memorials of the Slaters, lessees of the parsonage; and on the south side against the wall, is an ancient tomb of Bethersden marble.

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Poulton

Is situated on the hills, about three miles from Dover. The manor of Poulton was anciently held by a family, who took their surname from it; and who, in the reign of king Henry the Third, gave it to the abbey of St. Radigund, with all its immunities, privileges, and appurtenances, in which state it remained until the dissolution. The possession of it is in the Cunnick family, of London.

The manor of St. Radigund, alias Bradsole, with the abbey, lies in the north-east part of this parish, and is worthy the attention of the curious traveller. It was of the Premonstratensian order of white canons, and the reputation of its sanctity occasioned many noble and eminent persons to be buried in the chapel. The possession of it is in the Sayer family. The scite of the abbey is on the hill, a most retired and unfrequented situation. The ruins, which are venerably overgrown with ivy, cover a large space of ground, and show it to have been not only a place of great extent, but handsomely built. The walls of the front gateway, which are of great thickness and strength, yet remain entire. The opposite side of the quadrangle, next to the farm yard,

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was used, after the dissolution, as a dwelling house, and was then inhabited by a family named Edolph. Since which, the small remaining part of it has been used as a farm house. The barn and offices of the farm yard are well built of stone, with arched door-ways, as in their original state. This parish has escaped the notice of all our historians, except Mr. Hasted. It contains only about 700 acres. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was standing in 1523. There are now no remains of it; but on the scite of it, in the bottom, about half a mile south of the abbey, there is a stone set up with an inscription, to perpetuate the memory of it, and the place where it once stood. The country and soil is much the same as that of Alkham, but the prospects are still more wild and romantic.

Capell le Ferne

Is situated near Alkham, to which parish it is united. The manor of Capell was anciently part of the estate of William de Albrincis. In 1691 it was conveyed, by direction of the court of chancery, to William Young, who pulled down the ancient mansion, and built the present court lodge. At his death, it passed to the Rev. John Minet, of Eythorne;

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and, in 1753, it became again subject to a decree of chancery, under which it was sold to William Minet, of London, esq. who died possessed of it in 1767; and by his last will devised it, with the church and Capell Sole farms, and other lands belonging to it, to his nephew, Hughes Minet, esq. of London, in whose family it now remains.

Caldham is a manor situated in the south-east part of this parish, which appears by record to have been anciently the patrimony of owners of the same name, and is now in the possession of the earl of Thanet.

Sotmere is situated in the eastern part of the parish, which seems to have anciently been part of the possessions of the neighbouring abbey of St. Radigund. It is now in the possession of the representatives of the late Mr. R. Finnis, of Dover, and the Ayest family.

Capell lies upon the hills, but is much less subject to them than the adjoining parishes, especially about the church, which stands in the centre of it, near which the fields are of a more level surface than is usual in this part of the country, and much more fertile. At a small distance south-west of the church

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is Capell Sole farm. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was always considered as a chapel to the church of Alkham.

Charlton,

A parish adjoining the town of Dover, part of which lies in the liberties of the town, and division of its justices. The church is a rectory, and dedicated to St. Peter, and is observed to the right on the London road, immediately on quitting the town. The liberty of the archbishop of Canterbury claims partly over this parish. It contains part of the lands of Barton, belonging to James Gunman, esq. of Dover. Near the church is a chalybeate spring of water, which though not very strongly impregnated, might perhaps with care be appropriated to useful medical purpose. The new poorhouse belonging to the parish of St. Mary, in Dover, is situated in this parish, by the side of the river, and has a handsome appearance from the road.

Buckland

Is situated on the London road about a mile and a half from Dover, and was anciently a branch of that spacious and wide demesne of Hamo de Crevequer. His posterity alienated this manor to the Willoughbys, from whom

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it passed into the possession of Barry, of Seventon. After this family, the Collards became lords of the fee, with whom it remained for many descents, and afterwards became the property of William Sherman, of Croydon. In 1691 it was sold to Edward Wivell, of Dover, from whom it passed, with his daughter in marriage, to captain James Gunman, of the same place; who, by will, gave it to Christopher Gunman, of Dover; whose son, James Gunman, esq. is the present owner.

Dudmanscome is another manor in this parish, which anciently belonged to the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, and continued annexed to that cloyster until the general suppression. It is now in the possession of the representatives of the late G. Farbrace, esq.

At the west end of the village is a seat which some years ago belonged to admiral Sir John Bentley, who devised it to Mr. William Hills, from whom it passed to his widow, and lately, by sale, to Thomas Horn, of Buckland, esq. who has taken down the old house, and built another in the modern style, and laid out the grounds with some taste and elegance.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is a curacy in the gift of the archbishop.

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It contains a monument to the memory of Sir John Bentley, knight, and one to the memory of the late Rev. Alexander James, who was curate of the parish upwards of forty years. The Rev. Matthew Armstrong is the present incumbent.

The fair of St. Bartholomew is annually held here on the 4th of September, on the ground where the hospital for lepers formerly stood, as before noticed in page 26.

During the last twenty years, the parish of Buckland, and also the adjoining one of Charlton, have increased in population very considerably. Houses are now built which extend, with little exception, from Buckland bridge to the entrance of Dover, most of which are handsome dwellings, and many of considerable magnitude; the whole forming a most pleasant entrance to the town.

River,

Situated on the left of the London road, about one mile beyond Buckland, and two and a half from Dover. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the archbishop, and the church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. This parish is situated in the most fertile part of the valley, and contains the following manors.

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Kersney Court, which was anciently the inheritance of a family of the name of Pagnell, or Paynell, situated on the left of the road. It was a few years since purchased by the late John Minet Fector, esq. of Dover, who built a mansion on it, called Kersney Abbey, and expended very large sums in laying out the ground, and planting it. The house, with the river in front, appears a striking object from the road; it commands the particular attention of every passing stranger, and is undoubtedly inferior to none in this part of the county. It is now in the possession of his representatives.

Archer's Court, formerly the seat of a family of the name of Archer. It is situated on the right hand of the road, and held in grand serjeantry* on this very singular condition, "that the owner should hold the king's head if he happen to be sea-sick in his passage from Dover to Calais;" for which service a silver basin afterwards became his property. George Stringer, esq. of Dover, is the present owner.

* An ancient tenure, where one held lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person. These tenures, and all military services, were abolished by the statute 12 Charles the Second, chap. 24.

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On the right hand of the road is Old Park, a seat of John Every, esq. and on the hill near it are several *tumuli*, some of which were opened a few years since, and in each of them were found a skeleton, a sword of about three feet long and two inches broad, and the head of a spear. On the left is a most delightful prospect through one of the finest vallies in the kingdom. The poor house, built a few years since by the adjacent united parishes, appears in the valley, and is a very handsome building.

Ewell.

This parish is situated in the valley on the London road, about three miles from Dover, near which the rivulet rises which runs to the town. It contains the manors of Temple Ewell and Borestall Banks: the former of which is situated about half a mile from the village, and was anciently a capital mansion of the Knights Templars. This house was endowed with large demesnes here and in Romney Marsh, where they possessed the manors of Hornichild and East Bridge. Their order being totally suppressed throughout Christendom in the reign of Edward the Second, this house, and their possessions,

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were given to the knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, who were also a military order, and made the same vow of protecting the holy city against the Saracens. At the general dissolution, their revenues were united to the crown. It is now in the possession of John Every, esq. of Old Park. The manor of Borestall Banks lies in the southern part of the parish, and is now in the possession of a family of the name of Belsey.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is a vicarage, and in the gift of the possessor of the manor of Temple Ewell.

Liddon

Is situated in the valley, on each side of the London road, about five miles from Dover, having the church and court-lodge of the manor at a small distance on each side of it. The manors of Liddon, Swanton, and Cocklescomb, are in this parish; the two former possessed by lord Bolingbroke, and the latter by the representatives of the late Mr. Harnett, of Liddon. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, which, with the manor of Liddon, anciently belonged to West Langdon abbey.

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Coldred

Lies on the right of the London road about five miles from Dover. It is a vicarage, and united with Sibertswould, both of which are in the gift of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Pancras. This parish contains the manors of Coldred and Popshall, in the possession of the earl of Guilford; the former of which was anciently part of the estate of the Maison Dieu, at Dover, where it continued until the general dissolution of all religious houses. Coldred is esteemed a very healthy situation. Mr. Harris says, that he was informed by a friend, that for seven years preceding the year 1700, not one person had been buried in the parish; and that several of the inhabitants have exceeded the age of 100 years.

Eythorne

Lies about six miles from Dover, in the vale northward of Waldershare. It is a rectory, and the church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It contains the manors of Eythorne and Elmington; the former possessed by the earl of Guilford, and the latter by David Papillon, esq. The situation is remarkably healthy.

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Waldershare

Is situated about five miles from Dover. The manor of Waldershare, at the time of the Norman conquest, was under the dominion of Sir William Mamouth, then called lord of Waldershare. It was anciently the seat of the eminent family of the Malmains; and in 1474, was possessed by a very respectable family in this county by the name of Monins, with whom it continued many years. It afterwards became the property of Sir Robert Furnese, bart. who built the present mansion house, and made many improvements on the estate. It is now, and has been for many years, in the possession of the Guilford family.

This place commands our particular attention, not only on account of its beauties, but as being the only nobleman's seat within the bounds of our description; and we have to lament, that the very confined limits of this little sketch, prevent our describing it minutely. The park and grounds are spacious and extensive, and disposed in a very pleasing style, with plantations of trees and shrubs on each side the walks. In the park is erected a tower, which commands a most beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country,

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and coast of France. During the summer months, the inhabitants of Dover, and places in the neighbourhood, frequently retire to this place, and forgetting the cares of business for the day, enjoy the pleasures of rural amusements in the highest perfection.

Waldershare also contains the two small manors of Apleton and Southwould. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the archbishop. The church is small, but contains some good monuments of the ancient Monins family, the former lords of the manor. In a separate chancel, built by Sir Robert Furnese, is a noble monument of Sir Robert's father, well executed in marble. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and anciently belonged to West Langdon abbey. A fair is held here on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week, which is most commonly attended by great part of the inhabitants within the distance of ten miles.

Whitfield,

A small parish, little more than three miles northward from Dover, the road to Waldershare and Sandwich passing through it. It is a curacy, in the gift of the archbishop, and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains the manors of Whitfield and Linacer; the

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former in the possession of the representatives of the late Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, and the latter in the earl of Guilford.

West Langdon,

About three miles and a half from Dover. The manor of West Langdon anciently belonged to the abbey founded on the spot, by Sir William de Auberville, of Westenhanger, knight, who endowed it with this demeuse, and divers other lands. The church was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas Becket the martyr, and the house was filled with regular canons of the Præmonstratensian order. It remained in this family until the dissolution. The enclosure of this monastery is now converted into a farm house, and some of the ancient walls may be easily discerned. The cellar of the monks, curiously arched over, is very entire. It is now in the pessession of Mr. John Taylor, who resides on the estate. It is a curacy, in the gift of the archbishop, but the church is gone to decay.

East Langdon.

This parish is situated about half a mile eastward of West Langdon, and three miles from Dover. It was anciently a manor belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury;

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but archbishop Ulfred exchanged it with the monks of Christ Church for the manor of Barham, where it remained until the dissolution, when it came into the hands of the crown. The earl of Guilford is the present owner. It is a rectory, in the gift of the lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Austin, and may be seen from the Deal road.

About a mile beyond is Marsh Town, now called Marton Street, in this parish, which was the ancient seat of the Marshes, or de Marisco. In the church of East Langdon is a monument to the memory of Thomas Marsh, esq. of this place, 1634.

Guston,

A small parish southward from the last mentioned, and contains the manors of Guston and the Frith, both of which are in the possession of the archbishop of Canterbury. The earl of Guilford is the present lessee, and also of the parsonage of Guston. The church is dedicated to St. Martin, and was part of the ancient possession of the priory of St. Martin, at Dover.

West Cliff,

About three miles from Dover, on the right of the Deal road. The Poynter family are the present owners. It is a vicarage in the

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gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and the church is dedicated to St. Peter.

The manors of Bere Court, and Solton, are also situated in this parish: the former was once the inheritance of William de Bere, who was Bailiff of Dover in the second year of Edward the First, and is now the property of the earl of Guilford; and the latter is in the possession of W. Coleman, of Dover, esq.

Saint Margaret at Cliff,

The next parish to West Cliff, bounded by the sea, three miles eastward from Dover. It is a pleasant village, situated half a mile from the sea, near a fine bay, which takes its name from it. The church, which is an ancient structure, and well built, is dedicated to St. Margaret. It is a rectory, in the gift of the archbishop. This manor was formerly part of the estate of lord Cobham, and is now in the possession of Henry Loud, of Buckland, esq. The manor of Reach is also situated in this parish, being part of the lands of the archbishop. Henry Loud, esq. is the present lessee. A fair is held here on the 31st of July.

About half a mile to the southward of the village, stand the South Foreland light houses which are lighted with Argand lamps, each light having a capacious concave copper

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reflector, and the inside washed with silver. The great advantage arising to mariners from this mode of lighting is fully evinced. When coal was formerly burnt, the lights were unsteady, and scarcely discernable five leagues; but the brilliancy of the present lights is conspicuous frequently in Dunkirk roads, a distance of eighteen leagues. The view from these light houses on a clear day, is sublimely beautiful. With a common two-feet acromatic telescope, you may readily discern Gravelines and Dunkirk steeples, and the towns and pier heads both of Calais and Boulogne. Turning to the left, the eye ranges over numberless vessels in the Downs; and the termination upon the promontory of the North Foreland, interspersed with the rich verdure of the Isle of Thanet, and the magnificent buildings in and about Ramsgate and Broadstairs, cannot be excelled. From the light houses, you may travel along the cliff, to Kingsdown, preserving a most extensive view, until you come out at Walmer Castle.

FINIS.

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